The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

BUSINESS IN CONGRESS.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TERM QUESTION IN THE HOUSE—FAILURE OF THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION TO SECURE A TWO-THIRDS VOTE—THE DISTRICT BONDS INTEREST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution limiting the Presidential office to one term was rejected to-day by the House. Three propositions were presented, each of them declaring that a person who may be once elected to the office shall thereafter be ineligible for re-election. The bill reported by the majority of the Committee on the Judiciary limited the term to four years. A substitute proposed by Mr. Frye for the minority named six years as the limit, to take effect from March 4, 1885. This was proposed to be amended by Mr. Reagan, of Texas, making it take effect From March 4, 1881. The Republican's supported Frye's proposition, because it would carry the entire question beyond the next Presidential term, so that the States could vote upon it untrammeled by partisan or personal influences. To adopt the majority proposition would involve an extension of the term of the next President two years, and to adopt Reagan's proposition would place the next President in the position of being the only President who could not be chosen for more than four years. Both these propositions would influence feeling against the proposed amendment, and make it impossible to obtain the vote of three-fourths of the States. The Democrats voted for Reagan's proposition because it would prevent the next President from being re-elected for a second term, and if, as they fear, he should be a Republican, such a prohibition would give them another chance to elect their candidate in 1881. After the two propositions for six years were voted down, the proposition reported by the committee was rejected by a vote of 149 yeas to 106 nays, a two-thirds vote being required. Mr. Randall moved to reconsider the vote. He thinks both sides can be brought to an agreement upon one of the two propositions for a term of six years, and his motion will, in that case, permit the subject to be reopened and again voted upon.

The Senate was again occupied to-day with the three-sixty-five bonded indebtedness of the District of Columbia. There was the usual amount of abuse and defense of the District Government. Mr. Sergant made the most extended effort by way of defense of the late Board of Public Works and their successors. He consumed two hours of the session, and from that time until nearly 5 o'clock there was a running debate between Morton, Logan, Allison, Edmunds, and others, without effect, or without any definite result being reached. There was a strong disposition to amend the bill so as to limit further issues of bonds, but they could not agree upon a particular amendment offered, and Mr. Edmunds gave notice that to-morrow he would propose an amendment limiting the issue of bonds, such as he [illegible] adopted.

THE LAST DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

DISTRICT INTERESTS OUTWEIGHING BROADER CONSIDERATIONS—HOPES OF SUCCESS IN THE NEXT ELECTION ABANDONED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Democratic caucus of last night has been the theme of considerable discussion to-day, particularly among Republicans, who are very well satisfied, politically, with the results and prospects. The action of the various members of the caucus is regarded as particularly significant, on account of the evident desire on the part of each to look out for himself. No one who spoke suggested that he or his constituents were willing to yield anything in the interest of party unity and success in the whole country. Each appeared to be chiefly looking out for himself, in his own district, without regard to the contest waging in the larger field of national politics. In this they show political discernment and wisdom. They recognize that the Presidency is lost, and also the control of the next Congress, and each wants to make sure for himself of what he can lay hands upon; and, what is more, those who act most promptly on this policy are likely in the end to be best off. One more effort will be made, however, by a few of the party to force an acceptance of the bill drawn by Mr. Payne, to which all those who were at Fernando Wood's conference still manfully adhere.

THE NEW REVENUE REFORMERS.

DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED BY THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS IN REVISING THE TARIFF—TEA AND COFFEE BLOCKING THE WAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—There is one feature of the new Tariff bill which is likely to be omitted almost by unanimous consent. It is the imposition of duties upon tea and coffee. The influence of the President and Secretary of the Treasury with a Congress Republican in both branches could not secure the re-establishment of this tax last year. The cry of the "free breakfast table of the poor man" is now heard along the Democratic lines, and they are afraid. The private talk among them is that this proposition will not be pressed, and Mr. Morrison is reported to be of a very accommodating disposition with respect to it. The tea and coffee tax is the key of the entire revision. It is with revenue reformers the *sine qua non* of a tariff for revenue. With tea and coffee stricken out the bill would not be acceptable to a large number of those who have taken great interest in the new measure. With tea and coffee left in the bill the great crowd who fear the effect of the poor man's breakfast table upon his vote will oppose the whole measure. Without the tax proposed on tea and coffee the Government would, under the new bill, soon have no money in the Treasury. This question will need to be settled first, in order to know what must be done with the other part of the bill, provided this is stricken out.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP—THE APPROPRIATION BILLS—AN EX-CONSUL WITH A PRIVATE GRIEVANCE—THE STRAW-BID SYSTEM IN POST OFFICE CONTRACTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Senate will to-morrow take up the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in relation to the case of Mr. Pinchback, of Louisiana. How long the discussion may last upon this case none can tell, for the Democrats have announced their intention of fighting the report of the committee, which is favorable to Pinchback. The friends of Mr. Pinchback claim that his chances for admission are better than ever before, and that after the Democrats and one or two Republicans have spoken he will be admitted. There may be a revival of the whole Louisiana business, in which the Democrats must join in the controversy about "the bloody shirt."

The Committee on Appropriations will require from ten days to two weeks to finish the Legislative Appropriation bill and bring it before the House in shape for consideration. The Fortifications bill, which is unimportant and will not be a cause of much discussion, may meanwhile be reported and passed, but if so the statement will still be borne out by the facts that the first important appropriation bill will not be entered upon by the House before the middle of February. The committee is working on the bill to-night. The reductions, both in salaries and force, determined on when the bill was first taken up, are persistently adhered to in every part of the bill.

W. W. Murphy, of New-York, formerly Consul at Frankfort-on-the-Main, was to-day before the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department, and gave testimony touching the operations of our Consular system, of which the following is the substance: He spoke as one having a private grievance. He said the pay of Consuls in Germany is better than in any other country. His pay was $3,000 a year, but the fees allowed to be retained swelled it to $6,000. He was removed in 1869, to make room for a brother-in-law of Gen. Butler, who is still serving as Consul. After his removal he traveled extensively abroad, and related some of his observations while visiting Consuls at various points. He said that David C. Sprague, while Consul at Brunswick, Germany, collected money for which he made no return. This was known to the department, yet Sprague, through the influence of Col. Grant, who was then abroad, was promoted to the Consulship of Brindisi, Italy. He charged that Torbert, the present Consul General at Paris, was in the habit of making improper charges for fees. This practice also prevails at London and Liverpool, in consequence of which the annual pay of these offices is swelled from $6,000 to $15,000. While abroad he met Steinberger, who was traveling in grand style, representing himself as the special agent of the State Department, and living at fashionable hotels at the rate of $30 per day. Mr. Murphy expressed the belief that a number of the present consulates might be abolished without detriment to the interests of the service, and suggested a number of changes in the present mode of administering those offices.

The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads are prosecuting their investigations into the straw bid system practiced by mail route contractors, and have been granted permission to meet during the sessions of the House. To-day Mr. Scudder, of the Memphis and St. Louis Steam-packet Company, was examined in reference to carrying mails from Vicksburg to St. Louis. Prior to 1870 this company had the contract for carrying the mails between Vicksburg and White River, the contract price being $7,000 per annum. In 1870 the company proposed to continue the service for the same compensation, but the contract was awarded to a straw bidder at $6,840. At the end of three months this straw man failed, when the Packet Company's bid was ignored and the contract awarded to a Dr. Peterson for $18,000 per annum, which amount was subsequently increased to $27,000. Peterson had no boats nor facilities for performing the service and made a contract with the Packet Company to carry the mails for $10,000 per annum, Mr. Scudder stating that he and his company were ignorant of the price paid Peterson by the department. On this contract the company were swindled by Peterson out of one year's pay.

Mr. Willis, of New-York, will shortly introduce a bill providing for abolishing the office of Naval Officer at all ports of entry in the United States, and also for abolishing the office of Auditor at the Port of New-York. The Naval Office was a part of the system established in 1799, and should have been abolished when the office of Appraiser was created. The Appraiser now performs all the duties prescribed for the Naval Officer under the old law. There is no authority of law for continuing the office of Auditor at the port of New-York, and the Collector of that port has it in his power to abolish the office. This is the argument of Mr. Willis in behalf of his bill.

The House Committee on Commerce to-day had a session of four hours' duration, during which time they heard testimony from the Seaman's Benevolent Society, Ship-owners' Association of New-York, and other parties from New-York and Philadelphia, in reference to a modification of the shipping act. The ship-owners want the law repealed, while the friends of the seamen desire the present charge, of $2 for each man shipped and fifty cents for each man discharged at the end of the voyage, reduced. The proposition before the committee is to make the shipping charge $1, and abolish the discharge fee.

The House Committee on Territories have agreed to report a bill providing for the admission of Colorado to the Union. The bill will be reported when the committee is next called.

A gentleman who has talked with Gen. Banks to-night says that the latter says he never wrote the letter printed in the New-York *World* over his name, declining a nomination to the Presidency. He denounces it as a forgery.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

HEARING BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE REFORM—DEATH OF AN OLD WASHINGTONIAN—CONSCIENCE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Committee on Civil Service Reform at a meeting to-day considered a proposition to prevent gifts or subscriptions by subordinates to the superior officers, and to prevent contributions for other specified purposes. They examined a number of witnesses clerks in the Patent Office, who subscribed money for a set of silver-ware presented to Mr. Leggett during the interval when he tendered his resignation as Commissioner of Patents and the time it took effect. They also heard a lady, who, with others of her sex, clerks in the office, contributed money for the purchase of a cane, which was presented to the same gentleman at the time.

Gen. Roger C. Weightman died here to-day, aged eighty-nine years. He had been a resident of Washington seventy-five years. He was at one time Congressional printer, and afterward, in 1824, Mayor of this city.

Col. Thomas Scott appeared before the House Committee on Agriculture to-day in opposition to that section of a bill, being considered by the committee, providing for the transportation of cattle by rail, which makes it necessary for the railroad companies to use a patented car. A representative of the New-York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was heard in advocacy of the bill.

The following store-keepers were appointed to-day: Elbridge Perry, for the Third District of Texas, and Robert W. Taylor for the Sixth District of Kentucky. P. M. Wisner was to-day appointed Gauger for Kansas.

There was $200 in gold, conscience money, received at the Treasury to-day by express, the sender satisfying his conscience by saying that it was from "X. R.," with no further statement.

Lieut. Col. A. D. Nelson, Twelfth Infantry, is ordered to duty as Assistant Inspector General of the Department of Dakota.

Mr. Storrs appeared to-day before the House Committee on Pacific Railroads, in behalf of the Southern Pacific Railroad of California, confining himself to the law points involved. Col. Scott said if the Southern Pacific Road would open the line between Fort Yuma and San Gorgonio Pass to the Texas Pacific, and let Congress control the rates on that piece of road, the Texas Pacific would use it and build no parallel line. Mr. Huntington agreed to this, and said he would do so on all the Southern Pacific Road if allowed to build east to meet the Texas Pacific Road. Mr. Redfield, of Arkansas, appeared on behalf of the Little Rock, Mississippi and Texas Railroad, asking that seventy-five miles should be included in the bill. Mr. H. G. Marquand, of New-York, appeared for the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad, and protested against the proposed aid to the Memphis branch, stating that his road was ready to carry to and from Memphis at the most reasonable rates, and furnish every facility. The committee will hear no more oral arguments.

WHISKY FRAUDS.

THE ANTIOCH DISTILLERY CASE—AN EX-COLLECTOR INDICTED IN MILWAUKEE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—The jury in the crooked whisky case against the Antioch distillery, which went out yesterday afternoon, announced this morning their inability to agree, and were discharged. A new trial will be had without delay. This is considered a test case, and if a verdict can be obtained for the Government, many other suits will be brought. The impression is wide-spread that the jury as constituted would in no event have brought in a verdict for the Government.

The Government has entered suit in the United States District Court to condemn the brig Tiwandra for carrying 4,000 gallons of illicit spirits to Alaska. The defense alleges that the suit is a put up job on the part of the discontented members of the crew.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 2.—The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court has returned indictments against George Q. Erskiene, ex-Collector of Internal Revenue, Leopold Wirth, distiller, and A. C. Zinn, rectifier.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—Patrick Haron has been indicted on the charge of falsely inspecting 100 packages of distilled spirits when a Government official. When arraigned he pleaded not guilty, and was bailed in $5,000.

The report that the Government will order all those who are indicted at New-Orleans upon the charge of conspiring to defraud the revenue, where collusion with Western distillers can be shown, to St. Louis or Evansville for trial, increases the uneasiness of the whisky people, who have until now generally appeared unconcerned.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—Roger M. Sherman, of New-York, and Gen. Babcock's attorneys arrived here to-day, and have been examining, with Judge Krum, another of Babcock's counsel, some documentary testimony against their client. Gen. Babcock is expected here on Saturday night next. Many rumors are afloat here regarding what action is likely to be taken in the McKee case, but none of them can be traced to a reliable source.

A BANK ROBBER'S CONFESSION.

A DYING MAN TELLS THE STORY OF THE QUINCY BANK ROBBERY—WHERE THE BONDS ARE BURIED.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 2.—A special dispatch to the *Gazette* from Evansville, Ind., says: J. L. Termer, one of the Quincy Bank robbers, died on Tuesday night last of wasting consumption and asthma. His confession of the Quincy Bank robbery implicates three others whose names are given, one of whom at least is accessible, and whose evidence might be obtained on condition of freedom, if Termer's story is corroborated and the bonds found. He stated that himself, a thief named Hilsey, of Syracuse, N. Y., English Tom, and another whose name we could not procure, were implicated in the bank robbery. After the party separated on the division of the money—$84,000—he and Hilsey undertook to bury the bonds until time would lessen the danger of detection in their negotiation. For this purpose they went to Chambers' Junction, Iowa, and buried the bonds in a culvert near the railroad track. The bonds, amounting to $350,000, were deposited in a tin box, which in turn was inclosed in another box of wood, which was made by them from fence boards. The place was near a crossing, and Hilsey was placed on the track to keep watch if any one discovered the secret. Hilsey was out of sight of the hiding place and Termer was the only man of the gang who knew its exact location. For nearly two years afterward he continued in correspondence with Hilsey, hearing from him for the last time in September last. Hilsey then went to the Pacific coast and has not since been heard of, which led Termer to suppose that he was dead. The whereabouts of English Tom is also unknown, and but one of the gang remains, whose present location was revealed by Termer. This is the one whose name could not be ascertained, but he is or was recently lying ill in the hospital of the Sisters of Mercy (or Charity) at St. Louis. This man seems to be the only available source for the confirmation of Termer's strange story. Termer also confessed to having been a party to a diamond robbery in St. Joseph, Mo., in March last, and said that $20,000 worth of diamonds are buried on the Iron Mountain Railroad at Booneville, Mo. He died before he could give the particulars.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—1 A. M.—The low barometer central last night over the Middle States, has moved to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, accompanied by stormy weather from the lower lakes to the Atlantic coast, and followed by north-westerly gales and rapidly falling temperature. The pressure has diminished throughout and west of the Mississippi Valley, with south to east winds, rising temperature and partly cloudy weather. The Ohio and Cumberland Rivers have continued slowly falling, and the Mississippi has risen from St. Louis down.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic States, Middle States, and lower lakes, falling barometer, north-east to south-east winds, slowly rising temperature, increasing cloudiness, and in the last district possibly snow.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, warmer east to south winds, increasing cloudiness, and probably rain, turning into snow, in the two last districts.

For the upper lakes, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, south to east winds, slightly warmer, and generally cloudy weather, and occasional snow, followed by rising barometer and cold north-westerly winds.

For New-England, rising barometer, decidedly cold, clear weather, north-westerly winds, diminishing in force, and followed by easterly winds and falling barometer.

The Mississippi River will continue slowly rising from Cairo down.

Cautionary signals continue at Eastport.

A TENNESSEE PLANTER MURDERED.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 2.—Hiram Harkelrod, of Harkelrod, a well-known and wealthy planter living twenty-five miles below this city on the Mississippi side of the river, was waylaid and shot last night near his home. A ball passed through both his lungs, and it is believed inflicted a mortal wound. A negro recently discharged by Harkelrod is suspected of committing the deed.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A PAY CAR.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Early this morning an accident occurred on the North-western Railway between Ishpeming and Negaunee, in the northern peninsula of Michigan, by which the Paymaster, Mr. Roynolds, and the trackmaster, Mr. Brown, were crushed to death beneath the safe in the pay car, and the conductor and brakeman slightly bruised. The accident was caused by the uncoupling of the pay car, which was thrown into a swing. Both the deceased leave families.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE CONTEST AND BOAT RACE—THE FRENCH FISHERIES AT NEWFOUNDLAND—MAX MULLER'S RESIGNATION.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Liverpool *Post's* London letter says the details of the proposed international rifle contest are not capable of so easy an arrangement as was at first supposed. There was an implied understanding when the National Association accepted the American challenge that the team selected would be the only one from Great Britain. The attempt of the Americans to induce teams from Scotland and Ireland to go out will lead to a reopening of the whole question, if not the withdrawal of the Rifle Association from the field altogether. A meeting will be held shortly to reconsider the matter, and, unless the team is strong enough to satisfy Sir Henry Halford, it can be relied on that the association will certainly not send any representatives.

The statue of Lord Palmerston in Palace yard, near the Parliament House, Westminster, was unveiled to-day. There was no ceremony.

The Manchester *Guardian's* London letter says that Sir John Glover has returned from Paris. His proposition to buy the French fishery rights in Newfoundland was declined. He stated that the French authorities show considerable resentment at the discussion of the subject by the English press.

An inquiry into the matter of the American ship Harvest Queen, which was lost with all hands so mysteriously on the 31st of December, off Tuskar, Ireland, was opened in Liverpool yesterday.

Cambridge has not finally decided whether it will participate in the international boat-race at Philadelphia the coming Summer, but the President has expressed his belief that the match could not come off. The matter will probably be definitely decided to-morrow.

The Captains of the Oxford boat clubs met to-day, and decided to refuse the challenge of the American Inter-Collegiate Rowing Association, because the date is inconvenient. The consideration of the Philadelphia challenge was postponed.

The telegraph cable steam-ship Faraday has cleared from this port for the North Atlantic, and will probably repair the direct cable.

The Harvest Queen inquiry at Liverpool has adjourned till to-morrow.

Mr. F. R. Plunkett, who is now Secretary of the British Legation at Yeddo, has been appointed Secretary at Washington.

The Oxford University authorities have resolved not to accept Max Muller's resignation but to appoint a Deputy and divide the salary equally between him and Muller, who will be allowed uninterruptedly to prosecute his studies of Indian literature.

DUBLIN, Feb. 2.—The health of Father Tom Burke, the well-known pulpit orator, which has been seriously impaired recently, is now much improved.

Mr. Stanley Leighton has been returned to Parliament from North Shropshire, in place of Mr. Ormsby Gore, who was created a Peer.

SPAIN.

A CARLIST POSITION CAPTURED—THE WAR IN BISCAY—TRISTANY AND THE CARLISTS.

MADRID, Feb. 2.—Gen. Rivera has captured a Carlist position four kilometres from Estella. The Carlists in the Province of Biscay are retreating upon Zornoza. Gen. Martinez Campos is at Elizondo.

HENDAYE, Feb. 2.—Gen. Tristany denies the reports of his defection from the Carlist cause.

SANTANDER, Feb. 3.—Gens. Quesada and Loma have united their forces near Bilbao and are advancing into the interior of Biscay. Santas and the River Nervion have been freed of the Carlists. There is great activity and excitement in Bilbao. The Carlist forces are being massed between Bilbao and Durango and in front of San Sebastian.

BAYONNE, Feb. 2.—Many Spanish families are fleeing to France. Accounts of the fighting are contradictory. The Carlists continue to shell San Sebastian.

CAPTURE OF VERA IMMINENT.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—A telegram from Irun to the *Post* says the capture of Vera by Blanco's division is imminent.

ITALY.

THREATENED ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS—THE COMING CARNIVAL—NAPLES AND THE CENTENNIAL.

NAPLES, Feb. 2.—The indications of the eruption of Mount Vesuvius are steadily increasing. Prof. Palmieri announces that the instruments at the observatory for indicating and measuring the eruptions are disturbed, and the activity of the crater is becoming daily more apparent. A speedy eruption is generally expected. The number of strangers is increasing, though the city is not crowded. English and American patronage has been much less than usual this Winter. Many of the hotels have not paid expenses.

Great preparations are making here for the Carnival, which will last from the 20th to the 28th of February—the first since the overthrow of the Bourbons. One hundred thousand francs have been subscribed, and the names of the members of the leading families and nobility are on the committee of arrangements. Seats on the platforms in the Place du Plebiscite are held at 150 francs for the week. Windows in the Via Roma bring from four to twelve hundred francs. It is believed that the Chief of Police will prohibit the masked ball at the San Carlo Theatre, on account of the danger to the theatre and the adjacent palace from fire.

This city will send a large quantity of coral and other goods to the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition. The steamer Dorian, of the Anchor's Mediterranean Line, will take several packages from this and other Italian ports, about the end of February.

The exhibit of Italy will be nearly four hundred tons.

GERMANY.

CONDITION OF THE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN CHURCH AND STATE—LEDOCHOWSKI TO BE IMPRISONED IN A FORTRESS.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The *Morning Post's* Berlin special says that the negotiations for a compromise between Church and State have come to a complete standstill. The Ultramontanes are again disposed to show their old bitterness in their opposition to the present Government. Herr Reichensperger's pamphlet, which was believed to be conciliatory, the *Post* is informed will urge the Church to insist, as a condition of compromise, upon the deposition of Dr. Falk, the Prussian Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction.

The *Standard's* special dispatch from Berlin says Hohenlohe has had a conference with Antonelli, and it is stated that he has requested an audience with the Pope.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—The Posen *Courier* says that Cardinal Ledochowski will be interned at the Fortress of Torgau, because he refuses to obey the Government's order prohibiting him from residing in his diocese.

THE EXPORTATION OF HORSES—VON ARNIM

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The *Standard's* Berlin dispatch reports that the Federal Council to-day resolved to annul the decree of last Spring, prohibiting the exportion of horses.

It is thought that Bismarck will demand the surrender of Count Von Arnim from Italy under the extradition treaty. The *Italiensche Nachrichten* states that Bismarck has asked, through the Foreign Office, the opinion of the Italian Council of State with reference to the judicial question raised by the publication of official documents by Arnim.

THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

MONTENEGRINS AIDING THE INSURGENTS—DISSOLUTION OF THE SERVIAN PARLIAMENT.

RAGUSA, Feb. 2.—Slavonic advices announce that Ali Pacha sent an envoy to Cettigne requesting the Prince of Montenegro to recall Peko Paulovich, the insurgent commander, and to prevent the Montenegrins from joining the insurgents. The Prince received the envoy coldly, and declined to interfere.

BELGRADE, Feb. 2.—The Skupochtijna closed its sittings to-day.

NEWSPAPER REPORTS REGARDING THE REFORMS AND FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The *Post's* Berlin dispatch states that the northern powers have again jointly remonstrated with the Prince of Montenegro for countenancing the insurrection and for allowing indiscreet addresses, threatening of war with Turkey, to appear in his official journal.

The special dispatch of the *Times* from Berlin says Russia has cautioned the Sultan against going to war with Montenegro.

The Russian Telegraphic Agency has special advices from Constantinople that the Porte, in order to eradicate the insurrection, is disposed to recognize the independence of Montenegro and cede to it a port on the Adriatic.

FRANCE.

PROTESTS AGAINST THE ELECTIONS FOR SENATORS.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Paris correspondent of the *News* intimates that the protests which have been filed against illegal acts in the Senatorial elections are more numerous and important than they were at first reported to be.

CENTRAL AFRICA.

A STEAMER PLACED ON LAKE NYANZA.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Advices from the Cape of Good Hope report that the Zambesi Mission have succeeded in placing a steamer on Lake Nyanza. Seven hundred natives were employed to carry the vessel past the Murchison Cataracts.

HUNGARY.

THE REMAINS OF M. DEAK IN STATE AT PESTH.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—A dispatch from Pesth to the *News* says the people by thousands are flocking to take a last view of the remains of M. Deak. Members of the Hungarian Diet take turns in watching the body.

CENTRAL ASIA.

THE EMIR OF BOKHARA EXPLAINING RECENT MOVEMENTS TO THE RUSSIANS.

TASHKOND, Feb. 2.—A special envoy from the Emir of Bokhara has arrived here to explain the recent armaments of Bokhara.

PORTUGAL.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE COLONIES.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News* from Lisbon announces that the Chamber of Peers has voted the abolition of slavery in St. Thomas and Gulf of Guinea.

MARINE DISASTERS.

A VESSEL DISABLED BY SICKNESS BROUGHT INTO PORT BY SEAMEN FROM THE JUNIATA—HEAVY WEATHER AT SEA.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 2.—The Brazil mail steamer Minho, which arrived here to-day from Rio Janeiro and Lisbon, brought five of the crew of the American man-of-war Juniata from St. Vincent, whither they had brought the schooner Advance, of Hamburg, which the Juniata had encountered off Madeira with the Captain and crew all sick.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2.—The steamers arriving from America report very heavy weather from the 21st to the 29th of January. The steamer Gellert, of the Hamburg-American Line; the Alexandria, of the Anchor Line, and the City of New-York, of the Inman Line, felt it severely. The last two had their boats and sky-lights stove.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in a barn attached to the residence of John Nolton, on the Dallytown road, Guttenberg, N. J. Some of the neighbors turned out and succeeded in extinguishing the flames, as they supposed, but about 6 o'clock the fire broke out again, and spread with great rapidity, soon communicating with the dwelling-house. The Fire Department, which consists of two truck companies, was unable to render any assistance, and a bucket line was formed, but without effect. Mr. Nolton and his family were barely able to escape with their lives. The dwelling-house and barn were both destroyed, involving a loss of $12,000, on which there is $8,000 insurance. The barn is supposed to have been set on fire by tramps.

At Laconia, N. H., G. H. Tilton's house was burned last night. A defective chimney caused the fire. The loss is $7,500 and the insurance $4,700.

The residence and barn of Isaac H. Leathers, near Milford, N. H., were destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is $3,500; insurance, $2,000.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE LOSSES

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—A statement of the twenty fire and marine insurance companies of Boston for 1875 shows the fire losses to have been $638,294 79, and the marine losses $1,240,438 68. Five new fire insurance companies have been organized during the year, with a capital of $1,400,000, and another company has increased its capital stock $200,000. The premiums of the fire companies, including the five new ones, have been ten per cent. larger than the premiums for the preceding year, while, owing to an exceptional exemption from fires, the payments for losses have not been increased. The payments of the marine companies for losses were about thirty per cent. in excess of the payments for the previous year. Most of the companies have increased their surpluses during the year, and the aggregate increase of surpluses is over $300,000.

THE STATE HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—At the State Homeopathic Society's session to-day the following officers were elected: President, T. Fallin, of New-York; Vice Presidents, A. R. Wright, Buffalo; William Gulic, and H. R. Stiles; Corresponding Secretary, L. M. Pratt; Recording Secretary, A. K. Hill; Treasurer, Frank L. Vincent; Censors—Northern District, Messrs. Brown, Houghton, and Farley; Southern District, Messrs. Fiske, Whitney, and Searle; Middle District, Messrs. Schenck, Raymond, and Boyce; Western District, Messrs. Kenyon, Bishop, and Grant; Permanent member., A. K. Hill, J. S. Linsley. W. L. R. Perrine, J. S. Brodna, P. W. Mull, C. J. Farley, P. Hoist, M. O. Terry, W. L. Woodbury, C. A. Church, W. P. Fowler. The remainder of the session was devoted to hearing reports.

THE TRIAL OF LANDIS.

CLOSE OF THE CASE FOR THE DEFENSE—SUMMING UP ON BEHALF OF THE STATE.

BRIDGETON, Feb. 2.—The trial of Landis was resumed this morning before Judge Reed, with Associate Judges Whitaker, Harris, and Woodruff on the bench.

Ex-Chancellor Williamson continued his address to the jury in behalf of the prisoner, claiming that the evidence of malpractice acquitted the prisoner. He further argued that it had been conclusively shown that the prisoner was not of sound mind and memory when he fired the fatal shot, and therefore ought not to be held responsible, because he was not a reasonable being.

Attorney General Vanatta, in closing the case for the State, said: There are in this case two principal questions: First, was there a murder perpetrated by the prisoner at the bar? and, secondly, was there a lawful excuse for that murder? The question of murder divides itself into four parts. The first is Carruth's death; the second, what was the cause of his death? the third, who inflicted the wound which caused his death? and the fourth, what is the degree of his crime?—murder in the first or second degree, or was it manslaughter? These are the points to be considered in order to determine whether a murder has been committed. And if we show there has been one committed, the defendant must give a lawful excuse for committing that murder. The first question is, is Uri Carruth dead? This question had been answered by the dissecting knife. He then proceeded to argue that the death was caused by a bullet, fired by the defendant with premeditation and malicious intent; that the bullet caused abscesses, and the abscesses caused death. He denied that the probing of the physicians had caused it. But even if it had, that would not excuse the prisoner, who was responsible for the wound, probing the abscesses, and all the train of evils which followed the shooting. He denied that the abscesses could have been discharged, and quoted from the evidence to show that no witness had testified that an abscess projected through the orifice of the wound. This being the case, how could the abscesses have been opened without first penetrating the dura mater and next the healthy brain substance?

Before Mr. Vanatta reached the insanity portion of the case the court adjourned. The case will probably go to the jury to-morrow afternoon.

CAPTURE OF RAILROAD ROBBERS.

RAID ON THIEVES WHO WERE ROBBING FREIGHT CARS ON A WESTERN RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 2.—A successful raid upon a party of freight car thieves was made at New-London, on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad a few days ago, which resulted in the arrest of Monroe Meisner, David Marg, and Emery Sheldon. The plans of the robbery were when trains were stopping for wood and water, to emerge quietly under cover of darkness from the adjacent woods and force open the car doors by means of jimmies, while part of the gang stood watch in order to apprise their confederates of danger or rush to their aid in case of attack. Once inside the cars they would wait until the train started, when the rumbling noise would conceal their movements and then toss them out small boxes, or such goods as they liked. The officers of the road, aided by special detectives from abroad and some members of the Cleveland Police force, carefully perfected their plans, and lay in wait for the robbers. A general rush was made as they approached the train, and promiscuous shots fired by the detectives. The robbers, however, succeeded in making a temporary escape, but were afterward tracked and the four named secured at a point nine miles south of New-London. One of the gang, named Ruben Sheldon, is still at large. The parties were arraigned before Justice Adams of Norwalk, and steps preliminary to a trial taken.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Work was resumed on the new Capitol at Albany yesterday.

Senator Burnside is still detained at home by the continued illness of Mrs. Burnside.

A lad named Hughes fell through some thin ice at Wellesley, Mass., Tuesday, and was drowned.

Dr. D. Johnson, keeper of a private infirmary, was arrested yesterday on a charge of killing Kate McCormick, of Humboldt, Tenn., and her child.

The town of Pawtucket, R. I., after a protracted discussion at a town-meeting, voted 273 to 150 not to take immediate steps for the introduction of water.

J. & J. Slevin & Co., of Cincinnati, who suspended some weeks ago, yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy. Their liabilities are $632,143, and assets $277,405.

Judson Bros., of New-Haven, a prominent pork packing firm, have filed a petition in bankruptcy. Their liabilities amount to $300,000. The amount of their assets is unknown, but will probably reach $150,000.

Charles Love, (colored,) aged sixteen years, shot and killed his stepfather, Edward Valentine, at Indianapolis, Tuesday afternoon. Valentine had assaulted him with an ax, and to defend himself Love picked up a shot-gun and discharged its contents into his father's neck. Love then ran to the Sheriff's office and gave himself up.

A despatch from Victoria says the new Ministry of Vancouver Island comprises Mr. Elliott, Attorney General and Provincial Secretary; Mr. Vernon, Commissioner of Lands and Works; Mr. Humphreys, Finance Minister; Mr. Ebenezer Brown, President of the Executive Council.

About 10:30 yesterday morning, while four men were engaged in painting a new front recently put in a store at No. 110 North Eighth street, Philadelphia, the wall fell in, and Charles Cornog, Albert Walton, James Johnston, and William Mitchell were severely, but not dangerously, injured.

The creditors of James H. Deering, of San Francisco, wholesale boot and and shoe merchant, have filed a petition in the United States District Court that he be declared a bankrupt. The petitioners allege that Deering suspended payment Dec. 15 last. The liabilities are stated at $200,000. The creditors refuse to settle at fifteen cents on the dollar.

THE BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—President Chapin, of the Boston and Albany Railroad, writes an open letter to the stockholders of the road, defending himself and the road against the accusations lately made by State Director Hayes. He says the charges to construction, to dividend, and the Ware River lease are the subjects which seem to call for special comment, and, without entering into details, maintains that every dollar of the sums charged to construction has been judiciously and profitably expended in the improvement of the company's property; that the road never made a dividend which was not fairly and honorably earned, and as for the Ware River lease, he courts the investigation of the stockholders.

THE STATE OFFICIALS AT BOOTH'S.

The arrangements for the reception of Gov. Tilden and the State authorities at Booth's Theatre on Saturday evening are completed. Jarrett & Palmer will cause the State flag to fly from the staff of the theatre throughout the day. A special musical programme will be performed by the band under the direction of Sig. Operti. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, and United States Senator Kernan are to occupy the lower right-hand proscenium box, the front of which will be festooned with the national colors arranged in butterflies, with a shield bearing the State coat of arms, painted by Voegtlin, placed in the centre. The opposite box will seat Mayor Wickham and the heads of the several Municipal and County departments. This box will be similarly decorated, but the shield will bear the City coat-of-arms. The upper balcony boxes are assigned to Chief Justice Church and Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals. The State Senators and members of Assembly will be placed in the two front rows of orchestra-circle seats, forming a crescent in the rear of the parquet stalls. The train which will convey the distinguished guests to the City will leave Albany at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, and reach the Grand Central Depot at 7 o'clock, when the entire party will proceed immediately the theatre. The occasion will be the forty-third performance of "Julius Cæsar."

BANK ROBBERY IN KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—A special dispatch from Kansas City to the *Republican* says the banking-house of Northrup & Sons, at Wyandotte, Kan., was entered by burglars last night, the safe blown open with powder, and the contents, amounting to about three thousand dollars, carried off. A large sum of money, which the thieves evidently expected to secure, was fortunately sent by express to New-York yesterday morning. There is no clue to the robbers.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

AN ACTIVE DAY AT TRENTON.

AN IMPENDING STRUGGLE OVER THE TAXATION OF MORTGAGES—JURIES TO BE SELECTED BY SHERIFFS—EXTRAVAGANT PUBLIC BOARDS SUBJECT TO INDICTMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1876.

The Assembly this evening narrowly escaped the greatest of the pending contests of the session. The adjustment of the tax question so as to please all the varied interests of the State has, ever since the session began, been regarded as one of the most difficult, [illegible] problems with which the houses will have to grapple. Yet there is no escape from it. The repeal by the constitutional amendments of the act known as the Five Counties act, by which mortgages in five of the wealthiest and most populous of the counties in the State were exempted from taxation, has left the tax law in a condition not by any means satisfactory to the business men of those counties. They are of the firm conviction that the repeal cannot but result most disastrously to their business interests. Mr. William A. Lewis, of Hudson, living in a county and representing a county in which this idea predominates, at the opening of the session introduced a bill practically extending the operation of the Five Counties act all over the State—in [illegible] exempting mortgages throughout the Commonwealth from taxation. This proposed action is meeting with the most determined opposition from those counties which had not been affected by the act of exemption. To-day Mr. Lewis' bill came up on second reading in its regular order on the Speaker's calendar, and immediately the contesting forces, without regard to party affiliations, [illegible] into line to prepare for the fray. Mr. Lewis was desirous of precipitating the discussion upon the House at once. Mr. Youngblood, and those holding the same ground with him, had scarcely anticipated the struggle so soon, and asked for delay. Mr. [illegible], in seconding Mr. Youngblood's request, denounced the bill as one for the exemption of capital at the expense of labor, and others on the same side gave utterance to similar expressions. The motion to postpone was lost by a vote of 26 to 29. The vote is regarded as a measure a preliminary trial of strength between the contending forces, and is an indication that the vote, on the final passage of the bill, will be evenly divided. Motions to adjourn, and other parliamentary devices were resorted to, in order to gain time, but they were all lost. At length an earnest appeal for delay was made by Mr. [illegible], of Essex. The House listened to him, and the discussion was set down for next Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The joint conference committee for the drafting of general laws to cover the Constitutional amendments, at the request of Senator Hopper, [illegible] the presentation of the Railroad Tax bill [illegible] Monday or Tuesday next, [illegible] the most desirable method of choosing jury panels throughout the State. [illegible]

Gov. Bedle to-day sent to the Senate the name of Major Gen. Gershom Mott as State Prison Keeper. The Senate received the nomination in executive session, and referred it to the Judiciary Committee. The Republicans are not by any means pleased with the nomination of a Democrat in a position which they hoped to see Mr. Wilson, a Republican, reappointed, but it is not impossible that the nomination will be confirmed.

The bill of Assemblyman Lewis, making it an indictable [illegible]

Both Houses have adjourned till Monday next.

A LONG SESSION AT HARRISBURG.

THE DEMOCRATS IN NO HURRY TO GET AWAY—CONVENTION OF ANTI-MONOPOLISTS—THE MILLERS AND GRAIN-DEALERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 2.—The Senate met at 11 A. M. Among a number of bills reported affirmatively from committees were the following: To repair the boundary monuments between New-York and Pennsylvania; limiting prosecutions for forgery to five years after the commission of the offense; to protect the people of the State against incompetent practitioners of medicine, surgery, and obstetrics.

In the House an attempt was made to pass a resolution fixing the 23d of March next as the day of final adjournment. After an amendment fixing the 6th of April as the day the subject was postponed. Judging from the present temper of the Democratic majority of the House on this subject the session will be a long one. The Special Committee appointed last session to investigate the affairs of the Philadelphia and Reading Road, and Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Companies submitted a long report. A minority report was also presented.

The anti-monopolists are in convention here. About twenty delegates were present. After effecting an organization last night a resolution was adopted setting forth that the delegates could not at this time, in justice to their constituents, officially consider the business of the so-called independent labor party or any matters incident thereto. At the session to-day a resolution was adopted creating a committee to adopt an apprentice system which shall be just alike to apprentice and employer, and to prepare and present to the Legislature a bill on the subject. The notorious John Siney is a moving spirit in this convention.

The grain-dealers and millers of Central Pennsylvania met in convention in this city this morning, to form an organization for their protection and mutual benefit. An organization was effected and a committee appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws. Mr. Noah Herister, of Perrysville, Juniata County, was chosen President, and S. N. Bailey, of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County, Secretary of the association.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY DEFALCATION.

OGDENSBURG, Feb. 2.—No new developments have been made in the investigation of the accounts of the Treasurer of St. Lawrence County. The deficiency is stated at $53,500, a portion of which it is believed can be explained. Redway's system of keeping accounts is found to be faulty, but it is not believed that he had a deliberate intention of defrauding the county, and it is admitted that he has not lived extravagantly, nor engaged in any speculative operations during the [illegible] years that he has been Treasurer. He has been greatly trusted and honored, and the discrepancies in his accounts cause surprise and deep regret. It is believed that his estate will more than cover the amount of deficiency that cannot be explained.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—The following are the closing official prices of mining shares to-day: Consolidated Virginia, [illegible]; Segregated Belcher, [illegible]; Ophir, [illegible]; Chollar, [illegible]; Savage, [illegible]; Imperial, [illegible]; Mexican, [illegible]; Gould & Curry, [illegible]; Best & Belcher, [illegible]; Hale & Norcross, [illegible]; Crown Point, [illegible]; Yellow Jacket, [illegible]; Empire, [illegible]; Alpha, [illegible]; Belcher, [illegible]; Confidence, [illegible]; Sierra Nevada, [illegible]; Exchequer, [illegible]; Overman, [illegible]; Justice, [illegible]; Caledonia, [illegible]; California, [illegible].

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Feb. 2.

SENATE.

Mr. Allison, of Iowa, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported back the Senate bill to provide for the payment of claims for Indian depredations, and asked that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations. So ordered.

PETITIONS FOR REPEAL OF THE RESUMPTION ACT.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, presented various petitions from citizens of Cleveland, Ohio, asking the repeal of so much of the act of Congress of Jan. 14, 1875, as provides for the payment of United States legal-tender notes in coin upon the 1st day of January, 1879; and so much of the said act as authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to sell or dispose of the bonds of the United States for the purpose of enabling him to redeem such legal-tender notes, and further representing that in their judgment, the enforcement of the resumption clause of said act would be exceedingly disastrous to the business interests of the country.

Mr. Sherman said he did not agree with the petitioners, but he knew many of them to be men of the highest character, and he therefore presented their petitions. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

APPRAISAL OF GOODS AT FOREIGN PORTS.

Mr. McMillan, of Minnesota, presented the joint resolution of the Minnesota Legislature, stating that the vexatious delays and expenses incident to the appraisal of foreign goods at the Atlantic ports of the United States, and more especially at the port of New-York, has prevented the proper development of the legitimate trade appertaining to the designated ports of entry and delivery of the State of Minnesota, which embargo has been obviated by statute enactment of the United States, so far as the ports of Evansville, Ind., and Milwaukee, Wis., are concerned, and asking that the law be modified so that the privileges extended to those ports be extended to the ports of St. Paul and Duluth, in the State of Minnesota. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. McMillan gave notice that to-morrow he would introduce a bill to carry out the objects of the resolution.

PUBLIC LANDS AND THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

Mr. Clayton, of Arkansas, called up the Senate bill to repeal section 2,303 of the Revised Statutes of the United States making restrictions in the disposition of public lands in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Florida. He said the public lands in the States named were restricted to the provisions of the Homestead law, and the object of this bill was to restore the lands to the same condition as public lands in other portions of the country. The lands in question were only valuable for the timber upon them, and were not such as settlers were looking for. The only argument against the bill was that speculators might buy them up, but in that case the Government would get $1 25 per acre, and every year the holders would have to pay taxes on them to the States in which they are located. If these lands should be restored to the market the people in those States could engage in lumbering pursuits and use the lumber upon them.

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, submitted an amendment repealing section 2,303 of the Revised Statutes, making restrictions in the disposition of public lands in the States named, provided that the repeal of the section shall not have the effect to impair the right of any homestead settler, and no land occupied by a settler shall be subject to pre-emption or sale.

Pending discussion the morning hour expired, and the matter was laid over.

The House joint resolution directing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to pay the interest on the bonds issued in pursuance of the act of Congress approved June 20, 1874, out of any funds in the United States Treasury subject to the requisition of said Commissioners, came up as unfinished business, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Kernan, of New-York, submitted yesterday, providing that any further issue of 3.65 bonds under or by virtue of said act of Congress, approved June 20, 1874, is hereby prohibited.

Mr. Sargent, of California, defended the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia from imputations of corruption, and said it was necessary for the Democratic Party to find some Republican official to offset the great crimes committed in New-York City by Tweed & Co., and they got up a big revival, on the Moody and Sankey style, where a good deal must be done by clapping. The cronies of Tweed and his associates in New-York stood out conspicuously, like Mont Blanc among the Alps—like Andersonville among the horrors of dungeons and tortures. During the two and a half years of Tweed & Co.'s administration in New-York they spent $147,713,870, over five and a half per cent. of the valuation of all taxable property in the County.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, asked the Senator from California if he did not know it was the present Democratic Governor in New-York who interfered to overturn the frauds in New-York City?

Mr. Sargent said, so far as the present Democratic Governor was concerned, he was entitled to credit in that matter, and he [Mr. Sargent] cheerfully accorded it to him; but his impression was that a Republican newspaper first called attention to the frauds, and the Democrats were forced to take notice of them.

Mr. Saulsbury asked if the Senator did not know that those who belonged to the Ring in New-York were both Democrats and Republicans, and did he know of any prominent Democrat in New-York rising up to defend the action of this Ring?

Mr. Kernan, of New-York, asked if the Senator from California did not know what was done with Tweed and the other robbers? Were they continued in place, or had they been sent to prison, or compelled to fly to other countries?

Mr. Sargent said his last reading was that Democratic officials had allowed Tweed to go in broad day light.

Mr. Kernan asked if it was not true that a Democratic Attorney General of New-York had recovered $600,000 of the stolen money, and were not suits pending to recover more? Again, who were a power in the New-York Legislature when these extraordinary powers were given to these people to rob the City of New-York? Samuel J. Tilden and his Democratic associates remonstrated against these powers being granted. He [Mr. Kernan] had arraigned nobody in this District; but when the New-York frauds were lugged in here, he simply proposed to follow out the precedent. Punish the men and recover the money. [Applause in the gallery, but promptly checked by the presiding officer.] Resuming, Mr. Kernan said he was not familiar with the affairs of this District, but if fraud had been committed it should be followed up, and the men sent to prison as they were in New-York. He did not defend the corruption in New-York.

Mr. Sargent asked who did defend it, or who dared to charge that there was corruption here.

Mr. Kernan arose to reply, but Mr. Sargent declined to yield the floor, and, resuming his argument, said he did not bring in the subject of New-York frauds as any excuse for what had been complained of, but when Democrats talked about frauds he desired to call their attention to frauds in their own party.

Mr. Kernan said they had discovered in New-York that there had been plundering, and they commenced prosecuting and overthrew the men. He was not here to talk party, but every good man in power in New-York had aided to bring these men to justice. Although the offenders were Democrats, they got no mercy.

Mr. Morton said, in regard to the New-York fraud, it was believed by this country for years before it was finally developed that the grossest frauds had existed in New-York City, and after the great frauds were developed by a Republican newspaper prominent Democrats jumped in to take the credit.

Mr. Sargent said he was glad to hear that Charles O'Conor, Gov. Tilden, and other prominent Democrats aided in punishing these frauds; they deserved credit for their action, but he desired to call attention to the fact that this man Tweed had been taken up by a Democratic constituency and sent to the Legislature. He commented on the expenditures made in New-York by Tweed and his associates, and said it seemed to him as if the Democrats thought there was a necessity for a Republican Tweed. He then referred to the law creating the Board of District Commissioners, and said that it was so loosely drawn that a horse and wagon might be driven through it. He thought it unkind to criticise these honorable gentlemen who had executed the law faithfully as they understood it. Since the District Commissioners had come into power they had reduced the debt of the District $1,564,843, and over one million dollars of the amount had been from the receipts from taxes. In conclusion he argued that the proposition now before the Senate was simply to carry out the pledges of the Government by the payment of this interest.

The debate was continued through the rest of the afternoon.

Mr. Edmunds gave notice that, at the proper time, he would submit an amendment providing that there shall be no increase in the present amount of the total indebtedness of the District.

Pending discussion, the Senate at 5:20 P. M., on motion of Mr. Norwood, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. O'Brien of Maryland, offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of requesting the President to negotiate a commercial treaty between the United States and the Republic of France, placing the citizens of the United States on as favorable a footing as the citizens of other and the most favored nations in respect to duties and charges imposed on imports, with the Republic of France. Adopted.

REORGANIZATION OF THE JUDICIARY.

Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill to reorganize the Judiciary of the United States, and it was made a special order for Wednesday, Feb. 16. The bill provides for a Circuit Court in each Judicial District, and establishes in each circuit a Court of Appeals, which is to have appellate jurisdiction of cases arising in the courts within such circuit. The terms of the Courts of Appeal are to be held in Boston, Albany, Philadelphia, Richmond, New-Orleans, Louisville, Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco. The decisions of these Courts of Appeals are to be final and conclusive; but a review upon the law may be had on writ of error or appeal to the United States Supreme Court, where the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of $10,000, or where the adjudication involves a constitutional question or any treaty or law of the United States, or where the court shall certify that it involves a legal question sufficient to require a final decision by the Supreme Court.

TIME AND MANNER OF INSTRUCTING JURIES.

Mr. Knott, of Kentucky, from the same committee, reported the bill regulating the practice in United States Circuit and District Courts as to the time and manner of instructing juries and arguing causes, requiring them to conform to the practice of the States in which they are held. The bill was discussed until the close of the morning hour, when it went over without action.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

The House then resumed the consideration of the proposed Constitutional amendment limiting the Presidential term.

Mr. Woodworth, of Ohio, opposed the amendment, and declared that, although he had voted for the resolution offered by one of the Warwicks on the other side against a third term, he would prefer a thousand times to see President Grant re-elected rather than see the office filled by one of those who twelve years ago were in arms against the Government.

Mr. Young, of Tennessee, remarked, as a Southern Representative, and as one who had borne arms against the Government, that there was no danger of any such person putting himself forward as a Presidential candidate.

Mr. Woodworth continued, opposing any change of the Constitution in this regard. The subject had been debated for months in the convention of 1787, and in the end that body of men refused to put into the Constitution that which is in this resolution. The reason that governed them was the principle of a more unlimited democracy, and that reason was as good now as it was then. The corner-stone upon which the Government rested was the sovereignty of the people. Upon this basis a structure had been built which was now crowned with the achievements of a hundred years, and in which the century aloe of American hope was blossoming. The influence of the success of American republicanism was to go out this year to the nations east and west. Should they then commence the new century by beginning to undermine the basis of that temple, by shackling the sovereignty of the people, so that it might topple to its fall before another hundred years should have rolled around? He urged that a proposition like this to abridge democracy would be a bad beginning for the new century. Sometimes the re-election of a President was necessary to save the life of a nation. It had been so in 1863, and might be so again. The practice of all the past, of only two terms, had made a precedent from which the people would never depart, except in grave emergencies. It was safe to leave the subject with the people. He believed that the charge of third term ambition upon President Grant was unjust. His administration had been surrounded with great difficulties, and yet had given good results, and nothing had been said or done by the President to justify the charge.

Mr. Knott, of Kentucky, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, closed the debate. He reviewed the discussions in the Constitutional Convention and the early history of the Government on that subject, and alluded to the vote in the House in the first weeks of this session declaring "a departure from the time-honored custom in regard to the Presidential term to be unwise, unpatriotic, and fraught with perils to the free institutions." If that were so, then, as a matter of course, the limit should be fixed. Quoting the maxim in regard to office-holders, that "few die, and none resign," he pictured the allurements of the Presidential office as follows: A salary of $50,000; a mansion sustained in a style of luxury that few persons dreamed of; furnished, repaired and heated at an annual expense of $25,000, with the very air breathed there perfumed by rare exotics propagated in a $55,000 garden-house, maintained at an annual expense of $5,000; a private secretary at $3,000 a year to do the President's writing; two assistant secretaries at $2,500 a year to do the work of the private secretary; two clerks at $2,250 to do the work of the assistant secretaries [laughter;] a steward at $2,000 to supply the President's table with the choicest wines and the richest viands that could tempt or satiate his appetite; with $6,000 a year for books, periodicals, stationery, telegrams, and [a comical pause] other contingencies. What that meant he did not know, but he thanked God for the "contingencies." [Laughter.] If the children of Israel sighed for the flesh-pots of Egypt, what must be the anguish of a sensitive soul when taking a last long farewell of such salary and luxuries! He asked the gentlemen to go home to their honest, hard-worked, over-taxed constituents and tell them why four years was not a sufficient length of time for any American citizen to enjoy such an office. Replying to the suggestion that the experience gained in the Presidential office made the incumbent a better President, he asked to be pointed to any President whose second term was more satisfactory to the people than his first one.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, suggested that Gen. Jackson's second term was much more illustrious than his first one.

Mr. Knott thought that if the argument were true that an inexperienced man was not qualified for the Presidential office, a school ought to be established for the training of Presidential aspirants—some such institution as that "martinet factory" at West Point which supplied the Army with officers at the rate of one officer to every six privates. It had also been suggested that the time might come when the necessities of the case would imperatively demand the re-election of a President. If ever that time did arrive, the American people would be unworthy of their liberties. There never had existed and never would exist a time when only one man could be found capable of discharging the duties of that office. It had been considered an absolute necessity for Marius, in violation of the Roman Constitution, to be elected Consul for the second time, and he had continued to be elected for five successive periods, and he [Mr. Knott] had no doubt that when Marius received intelligence of his third nomination he replied that he did not wish that nomination any more than he had wished the first. [Laughter.]

The debate having closed Mr. Reagan, of Texas, offered an amendment as follows:

> No person who has held or may hereafter hold the office of President, shall ever hereafter be eligible to said office. That the term of office of President and Vice President of the United States shall be six years.

Mr. New, of Indiana, moved to recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, remarked that this was the first time that a Constitutional amendment had been proposed limiting the rights of the people, and for that reason he entertained extreme doubts as to the propriety of adopting any of the propositions. He, therefore, favored its recommittal.

The vote on the motion to recommit was—yeas, 127; nays, 127—a tie vote.

The Speaker voted in the negative and the motion was lost.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Reagan's amendment, the word "hereafter" being first changed to "thereafter."

The vote resulted in 70 yeas to 184 nays.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Frye's amendment, which was rejected by 109 yeas to 144 nays.

The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill, which was lost by 144 yeas to 106 nays.

The House then, at 5:20 o'clock P. M., adjourned.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION FUNDS.

CONTROLLER GREEN DECLINES TO FURNISH THE BOARD WITH MONEY—THE CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SUBJECT.

The following correspondence in relation to the right of the Board of Education to pay out the funds for which they make requisitions has passed between President Wood and Controller Green:

Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education,
New-York, Jan. 20, 1876.

Hon. Andrew H. Green, Controller, &c.:

Sir: I forward herewith a certified copy of a resolution adopted on the 19th inst. by the Board of Education, making a requisition on you for funds to be applied by the board in payment of the obligations incurred by it. This action was taken in conformity with the opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation recently submitted to this board and to yourself, to the effect that this board is legally the controller of the funds apportioned for the purposes of public instruction. Please inform me at what date the money asked for will be deposited with the City Chamberlain.

Very respectfully, &c., WILLIAM WOOD,
President of the Board of Education.

Finance Department—Controller's Office,
City of New-York, Feb. 1, 1876.

To the Board of Education:

I have carefully considered a communication from the President of the Board of Education, dated 20th January, and the opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation alluded to therein. The latter refers to certain decisions relative to the respective liabilities of the City and the Board of Education or College of the City of New-York, as controlling the opinion. Without these supposed decisions it is quite apparent from a reading of the opinion that the Counsel to the Corporation would be unwilling to sustain the ground taken by the Board of Education as expressed in their resolution, which is inclosed in your communication. On examination it appears that those decisions are not upon the direct point involved in this resolution of the Board of Education. As this subject relates to an annual expenditure of more than three and a half millions of dollars, and the existing course of proceeding in the audit and payment of claims incurred by the Board of Education has been pursued for nearly three years, with the acquiescence of all parties, and as a departure from this course would be subversive of a system which was intended to reform, and has, to a great degree, already reformed, the previously existing irresponsible and loose methods prevailing in the affairs of the City, I should feel a very great reluctance to assent to any change, unless it was very evident that the law requires it; and as the Board of Education, or at least some of its members, seem to desire to have the system changed by an application to the courts, I shall facilitate any action to procure an adjudication that will settle the question, both for the Board of Education and the Finance Department, at the earliest possible day; and meantime, in order that no inconvenience may accrue to teachers and others having claims, I will continue, in the usual manner, to pay their salaries and claims when certified to me by the Board of Education. Respectfully,

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

NEW-YORK LADIES AND THE CENTENNIAL.

At a meeting of the Women's Centennial Association, held at Chickering Hall, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

> *Resolved,* That the women of New-York sympathize with the efforts of their sisters in Philadelphia and elsewhere to make the approaching Centennial celebration one worthy of our age and nation, and moreover, a special benefit to women; and further, resolved, that we will do all in our power during the brief time left us to contribute our due proportion to the noble work.
>
> *Resolved,* That in order to carry out the above resolution a preliminary committee of ladies be appointed to organize a New-York Women's Centennial Committee, the services of which will be at the disposal of the Permanent Committee until the organization of the Ward Committees, which, as in Philadelphia and Boston, will have to be appointed to execute the plans of the central body; and
>
> *Resolved,* That the preliminary committees report to the next Women's Centennial meeting, to be held on Monday afternoon, Feb. 7, in Chickering Hall.

ALLEGED HORSE-STEALING.

The case of Albert Fleuwellyn, who was charged with having in his possession two horses, the property of Frank Fleuwellyn, and stolen from his stable in Yorktown, Westchester County, came up for examination before Judge Smith, at the Harlem Police Court yesterday. Defendant pleaded not guilty, and stated that on Saturday last he had been in Albany, and on his way to New-York stopped at Katonah, where he saw the two horses, and, recognizing them as those of his brother, took possession of them. Several things, however, conspired to throw doubt upon this statement, and he was accordingly committed in default of $2,000 bail to answer at the General Sessions.

SCANNELL'S EXPECTED RELEASE.

THE EFFORTS OF HIS COUNSEL LIKELY TO BE SUCCESSFUL—CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN JUDGE MERWIN AND DISTRICT ATTORNEY PHELPS.

The path having been, during the past few weeks, industriously prepared for the release of John Scannell, at present confined in the Utica State Lunatic Asylum, it will not be a matter for surprise if the murderer of Thomas Donahue is soon set at liberty. On Tuesday Mr. Peter Mitchell, counsel for Scannell, received a dispatch from Dr. Gray, Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum, stating that the prisoner's case was now before Judge Merwin of the Fifth Judicial District, who would have to make disposition of the matter. Learning that District Attorney Phelps had been communicated with, and had declined to take action, Mr. Mitchell sent a dispatch yesterday to Judge Merwin, who is now holding Special Term for Onondaga County, at Syracuse, N. Y., asking whether the appearance of counsel was necessary to argue for the release of the prisoner, who had been pronounced sane by the proper authorities. Up to a late hour last night Mr. Mitchell had received no response. He expects within a day or two, either to receive a summons to appear before Judge Merwin, or to hear of the discharge of Scannell. The following correspondence in the case will be read with interest.

Utica, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1876.

Hon. B. K. Phelps, District Attorney, New-York City and County:

Dear Sir: Pursuant to section 33 of title 1, chapter 446 of Laws of 1874, as amended by chapter 574 of 1875, Dr. Gray and Dr. Ordronaux have certified to me that John Scannell, lately committed to the Asylum at Utica by Justice Barrett, is sane, and I am called upon to say whether it is proper to discharge him. Upon this subject do you desire to be heard? If so, please inform me, and I will fix a time and place at which a hearing may be had in the matter.

Respectfully yours, M. H. MERWIN,
Justice Supreme Court.

The following is the reply of District Attorney Phelps:

Feb. 1, 1876.

Hon. M. H. Merwin, Justice of the Supreme Court:

Dear Sir: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 29th ult., relative to the application now pending before you, to say whether John Scannell heretofore acquitted of murder on the ground of insanity, and now confined in the Lunatic Asylum at Utica, should be discharged pursuant to statute, upon the certificates of Drs. Gray and Ordronaux that he is now sane. I have to say that the defense of insanity was interposed in this prisoner's behalf upon the trial, and earnestly combated and resisted by myself; that I never believed for an instant that there was any ground to suppose him insane, and I am, therefore, not surprised that Drs. Gray and Ordronaux should certify him to be sane.

If you desire to examine the evidence upon the question of insanity offered upon the trial, I should be happy to forward it to you. I do not know that I could be of any service if I could attend before your Honor upon any hearing in this case. It is for your Honor to determine, under all the circumstances, whether his present release is safe, legal, and proper, and a perusal of the evidence, if you should desire it, might be of service in giving you the record material for judging whether it is proper and safe to grant the release, as I do not suppose that the mere fact of his present sanity alone necessitates his release. Your obedient servant. BENJAMIN K. PHELPS,
District Attorney.

JOHN JOHNSON ASSASSINATED.

THE JURY BRING IN A VERDICT THAT HE WAS SHOT BY SOME ONE UNKNOWN.

The inquiry into the cause of the death of John Johnson, who was shot in Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, on the morning of Jan. 3, was resumed at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon by Coroner Simms, in the Coroner's office in the Kings County Court-house. A detective of the Sixth Precinct testified that he arrested two men and took them before Mr. Johnson, but he failed to identify them as the men by whom he had been assaulted. Johnson earnestly requested that no more persons be brought to him as he was not able to identify any one. Sergt. Smith, of the same precinct, gave the details of his visit to the man of whom the pistol was obtained with which Johnson was shot. The man's name was Godfrey, and he identified the pistol at once. He referred to his books, and then said that the sale was made on Dec. 29, 1875. Sergt. Smith then asked Mr. Godfrey to describe the person to whom he sold the pistol, and Mr. Godfrey did so, and Mr. Smith at once recognized it as the description of Mr. Johnson; the next morning Mr. Godfrey went with the witness to Mr. Johnson's house and positively identified Mr. Johnson as the man to whom he had sold the pistol; he said Johnson acted in a strange manner when he made the purchase, and said that he was getting it for the purpose of presenting it to a friend; at Johnson's request Godfrey loaded the pistol, but considered it a little strange that a man should desire to make such a present, and stranger still that he should want to have the pistol loaded; the witness identified the pistol by some imperfections in it.

Inspector George A. Waddy testified that he examined the ground where the highwaymen were said to have jumped the fence, and could find no marks of feet, though the ground was soft. Every clue which the Police could get was followed to the end, and the witness did not believe that Mr. Johnson was assassinated.

James W. Godfrey, the gunsmith, corroborated the testimony of Sergt. Smith, and was satisfied that Mr. Johnson was the man who purchased the pistol on Dec. 29.

This closed the testimony in the case, which was given to the jury, who brought in the following verdict:

> That John Johnson came to his death by a pistol shot wound at the hand of some party or parties to this jury unknown, on the morning of Jan. 19, ultimo, near his residence, No. 739 Lafayette avenue.

THE VAN LOON-LYONS DECISION.

In the long contested case of Van Loon vs. Lyons, the decision of the late Commission of Appeals, not hitherto reported, is that the usual preliminary practice on attachments in the District Courts of this City, though followed for a period of seventeen years, was in violation of law, and gave no jurisdiction to the courts in question. The action was begun in 1870 by an attachment against the defendant, to procure which the plaintiff gave an undertaking to the effect that if the defendant recovered judgment against the plaintiff the sureties would pay to the defendant all costs and extra costs that might be awarded her, and all damages that she might sustain by reason of the issuing of such attachment, not exceeding $300. Judgment having been rendered against the defendant in the action, she appealed to the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas, claiming that the District Court or Justice had not acquired jurisdiction to issue the attachment by which the suit is commenced, because the plaintiff had not given a bond conditioned to pay defendant "all damages and costs which she might sustain by reason of the issuing of such attachment, if such plaintiff failed to recover judgment thereon, and if such judgment be recovered, that such plaintiff will pay the defendant all moneys which shall be received by her from any property levied upon by such attachment, over and above the amount of such judgment, and interest and costs thereon." This latter is the form of bond required by the Revised Statutes to be given in order to procure attachments to be issued by a Justice of the Peace, when suits for $100 or less are commenced before them by attachment. In the General Term the judgment, after being twice reversed, was finally affirmed, on the ground, principally, that the practice of giving such undertaking, as the one complained of had been customary for many years, and that endless litigation would result in case it were disturbed. The case was then brought before the Commission of Appeals, which decided in favor of the defendant, and overruled the decision of the court below. Judge Reynolds delivered the opinion, saying that "no case can be found where jurisdiction has been maintained by a long persistence in error, and the law gives it in this respect no sanctity, however long submitted to.

THE ALDERMEN'S SALARIES WITHHELD.

The protest of the "Wolf Common Council" against paying the Aldermen their salaries has resulted in, at least, a temporary victory for that persistent body. Many of the Aldermen expected to receive yesterday their checks for January, but were disappointed. The protest which "enjoined" the Controller not to pay any money to the Aldermen who were elected under the charter of 1873, and who have been recognized as the Municipal Government, was deemed of sufficient importance by the Finance Department to justify careful consideration, especially as legal proceedings were threatened. For this reason the salaries of the Aldermen were withheld. It is said to be the intention of Counselor Wolf to apply for an injunction restraining the Controller from paying salaries to the Aldermen until the legal questions involved are settled by the courts. The "Wolf Common Council" claims to have been elected under the charter of 1870, which provides for a Board of Aldermen and a Board of Assistant Aldermen.

A NEW ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

A new athletic organization was formed in this City yesterday, which took the name of the National Centennial Athletic Association of New-York. The organization is composed of a number of prominent gentlemen athletes, and they organized under the above title to advance and promote athletics. It is the intention of the association to hold two meetings annually, in which they will give gold medals and cash prizes to successful competitors in running, walking, and other athletic exercises. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the association for this year: President, J. P. Sanderson; Vice President, W. L. Kane; Treasurer, W. Kane; Secretary, E. P. Dugan; Manager, W. E. Harding. The association resolved to hold a grand international tournament next May in this City. The numerous contests will be open to amateur and professional athletes in the United States and the British provinces. The tournament will last three days.

LAW REPORTS.

THE BROOKLYN FRAUDS SUITS.

JUDGE BARRETT DECIDES TO CHANGE THE PLACE OF THEIR TRIAL TO KINGS COUNTY—AN APEAL TO BE TAKEN TO THE GENERAL TERM.

Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, granted the motion for a change of venue to Kings County, in the suits of The People against Fowler, Kingsley, Keeney and others, for alleged frauds in the construction of the Hempstead Reservoir and the Third avenue sewer, in Brooklyn. Judge Barrett's opinion is very thorough, and was evidently prepared with great care. Its text is appended:

First—The question is not whether the defendants, Fowler, Lowber, and Bliss, were public officers within the meaning of the Constitution, but whether they were such as are contemplated by section 124, of the Code. That they were public officers in the latter sense there can be no doubt. Their duties were essentially public, and they were even required by law to take an oath of office and to furnish bonds for the faithful performance of their duties as permanent Water and Sewerage Commissioners. (Laws of 1869, chapter 97, section 2.)

Second—The acts complained of were clearly done by these defendants "in virtue of their office." It was wholly from such offices that they derived the authority to do what is charged against them, and that is the test. It is not a question of good or bad faith, and the proposition that the statute covers cases of neglect or inefficiency alone, is not sustained either upon principle or authority. On the contrary, it is well settled that even where, in doing an act within the limits or scope of his authority, the officer exercises such authority improperly, or abuses the confidence which the law reposes in him, he is still entitled to the protection of the statute. (Brown vs. Smith, 24 Barb., 419; The People vs. Hayes, 7 How., 248; Seeley vs. Birdsall, 15 Johns., 268; The People vs. Tweed, 13 Abb., n. s., 419, which is directly in point and is decisive of this motion.) Even allegations of malice and "wicked combination" will not deprive a public officer of the protection of such statutes. (Row vs. Sherwood, 6 Johns., 109.) And, upon principle, this is the just rule, for otherwise the statute could always be evaded by a mere averment of bad faith, *e. g.*, that a Sheriff levied on A's goods under execution against B, and did it in bad faith, well knowing them to be A's goods.

Third—In one of the cases under consideration the cause of action arose in Kings County; in the other, "some part thereof," indeed the substantial part thereof, arose there.

Fourth—The defendants cannot be deprived of their statutory right by joining other parties as defendants. The right is absolute, and not a matter of judicial discretion. If, therefore, a public officer be impleaded for acts done virtute officii, the suit, so far as he is concerned, must be tried in the county where the cause of action, or some part thereof, arose. Any other rule would tend to nullify the statute, for it would be as easy to join other parties defendants as to plead bad faith—and that, too, without intending to evade; as, for instance, to join with a Sheriff defendant the plaintiffs in the execution who directed, or the indemnitors who upheld, the levy.

Fifth—Lastly, we are asked to retain these cases because it is claimed that a fair jury trial cannot be had in Kings County. But that is no answer to the motion. Issue has not been joined, and we cannot tell whether there will be a jury trial. For aught we know the defendants may demur. The first thing to be done is to place the causes in the county where by law the defendants have a right to have them. When an issue of fact is then joined, it will be time enough to invoke subdivision 2 of section 126 of the Code. Mason vs. Brown, 6 Howard, 481, is not in point, for the reason that issue had then been joined, but it is an authority for the rule that motions to change the place of trial for the convenience of the witnesses can only be made after issue joined. The same principle applies to motions to change the venue, because "there is reason to believe that an impartial trial cannot be had." The motion to change the place of trial to the County of Kings must be granted.

John E. Parsons, the counsel for the plaintiffs in these cases, in conversation with a Times reporter yesterday, said: "I do not propose willingly to acquiesce in the transfer of these cases to Brooklyn. It is not because I do not think that out of a jury of twelve there may not be nine, ten, or eleven fair men. I fear the one, two, or three. I shall, therefore, think it proper to take the opinion of the General Term on the question, and, as I am at present advised, I shall take an appeal."

A FIFTEEN YEARS' LITIGATION.

A COMMISSION GRANTED TO TAKE THE TESTIMONY OF THOMAS C. FIELDS, IN MONTREAL, IN THE SUIT OF JOHN GARDINER AGAINST THE MAYOR.

Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers granted a motion yesterday, in the suit of John Gardiner against the Mayor, &c., authorizing the sending of a commission to Montreal, Canada, to take the testimony of Thomas C. Fields, and also to Paris to take the testimony of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles. The action in which the motion was granted is a very remarkable one in many respects, and was begun about fifteen years ago. The plaintiff sues for himself, as next of kin to George Gardiner, deceased, and as the Assignee of his sister, to recover funds alleged to have been misappropriated by Thomas C. Fields while Public Administrator of this City in 1861. George Gardiner, it appears, obtained about $200,000 from the Government of the United States in 1851 on claims which grew out of the Mexican war. The money was paid out of a fund placed by the Mexican Government at the disposal of the United States in accordance with the treaty of peace. Gardiner, upon receiving the money, placed it in the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of this City. The United States Government, shortly afterward discovering that the money had been obtained by Gardiner through falsehood and fraud, brought suit to recover the same, and obtained an injunction against the Trust Company restraining it from paying out any of the money. After a long and tedious legal contest the United States Government finally settled the case and compromised by taking the principal sum and allowing the Public Administrator, Thomas C. Fields, to distribute the interest, amounting to $37,600, among the next of kin of George Gardiner. Gardiner himself, in the meantime, had been prosecuted for the fraud by indictment, trial, and conviction. Before sentence, however, he committed suicide, and his next of kin took up the fight for the money.

In accordance with the terms of the compromise with the Government, Fields, as Public Administrator, accounted to Gardiner's next of kin for $20,000 of the interest as assets, but retained $17,000, which he claimed for himself and others as counsel fees. The present suit was begun to recover two-fifths of the $17,000, with interest from 1861, less the bona fide counsel fees, the entire sum claimed amounting at the present time to more than eight thousand dollars. After the cause had been at issue about six years Henry Brewster was substituted as the plaintiff's attorney, and began pressing the case to trial. Fields procured a reference of the cause by Judge Barnard to James H. Coleman. The plaintiffs objected to Coleman as a Referee, however, and considerable time was spent in the proceedings which followed. Coleman resigned, then revoked his resignation, and after several ineffectual attempts on the part of the plaintiff to bring the cause to trial before the Referee, the statute was passed requiring a trial by jury in all cases against the City. The case was thereupon restored to the calendar in 1871, and Fields made his escape from the City after his connection with the Ring frauds became known. Since that time many efforts have been made to bring the case to trial, and it was set down for trial several times, the last time being on Jan. 22, 1876. On that morning, however, a stay of proceedings was obtained by the defendants, who claimed security for costs. On Jan. 24 an order to show cause was made for the motion argued and decided yesterday in regard to sending commissions to take the testimony of Fields and Gen. Sickles, the latter of whom was counsel for George Gardiner when indicted. The City claimed on the argument that the testimony sought to be obtained was absolutely necessary, in order to enable them to make up their defense.

Mr. Brewster, in opposition, argued against the motion on the ground of the great delay, and because of the abundant opportunity which the City had had to take the testimony of Gen. Sickles while he was in this City. The counsel also opposed the taking of Fields' testimony, on the ground that the manner in which he left this country made it improper to take his testimony in the case. Judge Barrett, however, granted the motion after a few hours' deliberation.

THE REE FORGERY CASE.

CLOSE OF THE EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION—A REQUEST MADE TO TAKE THE CASE FROM THE JURY.

The trial of William J. Ree, charged with forging and uttering a $10,000 note of the firm of L. M. Bates & Co., was resumed before Judge Gildersleeve yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Assistant District Attorney George H. Lyon conducted the prosecution, and the prisoner was defended by ex-Recorder Smith and Col. Charles S. Spencer. George Marshall, the note-broker, who accompanied Ree to the office of Hazewell, was recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Smith. He testified that when it was discovered that the notes were forgeries Ree acted very excitedly, wept profusely, and said that he had been imposed upon by the note-broker, Henry McCormick, of No. 48 Broad street, from whom, he said, he had received them. Ree also said that McCormick had run away and swindled him out of $600. George R. Hazewell, note-broker, No. 15 Broadway, in whose possession the forged notes of Bates & Co. were discovered, testified that they were brought to his office by the note-broker, McCormick, who was accompanied by Ree. Ree stated that McCormick was the authorized broker of L. M. Bates & Co., and wrote the certificate of the genuineness of the notes. Witness then detailed his efforts to discover McCormick, and his inquiries, from which he came to the conclusion that the notes were forgeries. After failing to find McCormick, witness became convinced that he had absconded, and suggested to Ree that he should be arrested. Witness looked upon Ree as the principal in the transaction, and the person to whom he should make his returns after the sale. The witness was subjected to a searching cross-examination by Mr. Smith, and after his redirect examination Assistant District Attorney Lyon announced the close of the case for the prosecution. Col. Spencer then asked his Honor to take the case from the jury, on the ground that the evidence for the prosecution had failed to connect Ree with the forgeries. Judge Gildersleeve denied the motion, and adjourned court until to-day, when the case for the defense will be opened.

DISHONEST MILK-MEN PUNISHED.

TWENTY-SIX DEALERS ARRAIGNED FOR SELLING ADULTERATED MILK—THREE OF THEM CONVICTED AND EIGHT PLEAD GUILTY.

About two months ago Henry Kneib was convicted in the Court of Special Sessions on a charge of selling milk which, by the lactometer used by the Board of Health, was shown to be adulterated. The case was appealed and the judgment was reversed, on the ground that evidence had not been given on the trial that the Board of Health had caused three publications in each of two daily papers of this City of the ordinance prohibiting the sale of such milk. Yesterday twenty-six cases in which the defendants were charged with selling adulterated milk, as proved by the lactometer of the Board of Health, were on the calendar of the Court of Special Sessions, and the whole day was given up to their consideration. Justices Bixby, Wandell, and Duffy presided, and the court-room was thronged with the defendants and other dealers in milk interested in the result of the trials. Messrs. W. P. Prentiss and George Hastings appeared for the Board of Health, and the defendants were represented by Messrs. Louis Wachner, Frank R. Lawrence, and Edmund E. Price. Prof. Charles F. Chandler and several other eminent Professors of Chemistry were present to testify to the accuracy of the lactometer used by the Board of Health, but there were no experts for the defense, although it had been supposed that they would call Prof. Doremus, who had recently given the opinion that the lactometer in question was entirely untrustworthy. On application of counsel, the case of Louis Scheider, one of the defendants, was transferred to the Court of General Sessions, Scheider desiring a jury trial, and having inadvertently consented to a trial at Special Sessions.

The first case called on for trial was that of Francis McCarron, a grocer at No. 122 Mott street. Mr. Hastings said that it had been reported that the decision reversing the judgment in the Kneib case had discredited the lactometer of the Board of Health. This was not so. The lactometer was imperfect as a test of the purity of milk, but it was infallible as a test of the presence of water in it, which was the universal mode of adulterating milk in this City and vicinity. The reversal was simply on the ground of want of evidence that the Board of Health had duly published the ordinances against adulterated milk, as required by law. This evidence would be supplied in the present cases, and in some of them proof of an analysis of the alleged adulterated milk would be added to the proof given by the lactometer of the Board of Health, but in others the proof of analysis would be omitted, so as to substantiate on appeal the infallibility of the lactometer as a test of adulteration of milk by water.

Mr. Lawrence raised an objection to the mode in which counsel for the Board of Health proposed to prove publication of the ordinances, but it was arranged to go on with other evidence, and pass upon the question of publication subsequently.

Joseph A. Gardner, of the Sanitary Police connected with the Board of Health, was called as a witness in the McCarron case, and testified: I am in the habit of examining adulterated milk; I have inspected 6,000 or 7,000 samples; I have used the lactometer of the Board of Health, and have verified its accuracy by making tests myself; I have experimented by mixing milk with various quantities of water, and using the lactometer, and have always found the lactometer to register correctly according to the quantity of water used; I have visited dairies and tested pure cows' milk by the lactometer, making about one hundred experiments on as many samples of milk; the minimum register was 102; one Alderney cow went to 112, and one cow to 120; I went to defendant's place of business and found milk offered for sale; it registered 80 on the scale of the lactometer, showing twenty per cent. of water added to the pure milk; the standard of pure milk is 100 by the lactometer; if the lactometer sinks into it far enough to register less than 100, it indicates the presence of water; I took away a sample of the defendant's milk, and gave it to Prof. Waller, of Columbia College, to analyze.

Cross-examined—I do not know the defendant beyond seeing him once or twice; I only know him as the proprietor of the store from information given me.

McCarron was discharged, much to his surprise, and to the great amusement of his counsel, his identity as proprietor of the store not having been shown.

The cases of Frederick Lubben, of No. 10 Park street, and John Haase, of No. 284 Mulberry street, were then called. Mr. Lawrence said that in these cases the defendants were technically guilty, but there was no guilty intent, as they had not adulterated the milk sold by them, and had bought it from Henry Barbels, who also had not adulterated it, but he had bought it from a man named Tinsley, in Jersey City, who had been held to answer there for selling such milk. The defendants, the counsel said, were poor men who sold only little milk, and did not know that it was adulterated. The amount of fine was discretionary with the court, and ought to be light in these cases. Each of the defendants was fined $50.

John Jaeger, of No. 81 Norfolk street, pleaded guilty and was fined $50.

John Juechter, of No. 98 Mott street, who keeps a store at No. 504 Pearl street, was then arraigned for trial, and his case was closely fought, as a test one to be decided on appeal. Officer Gardner testified that he found Juechter's milk register at 88° on the board's lactometer.

Prof. Charles F. Chandler, President of the Board of Health, was called, and testified: I have been a Professor of Chemistry for the past nineteen years, and have been connected with the Universities of Berlin and Gottingen, and Union College, Columbia College, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the College of Pharmacy; I have made the analysis of milk a special study from 1866 to 1873, when I became President of the Board of Health; after all these experiments I became satisfied that the lactometer was the best test for the discovery of water in milk; the lactometer is a hydrometer graduated to test the specific gravity of milk; in pure milk of minimum gravity the lactometer will sink to 100.

The lactometer was here exhibited. It was a glass tube expanding into an oval bulb at the bottom, where a small quantity of shot is deposited. It is numbered in degrees at the side. The number "120" is just above the bulb, and the numbers decrease toward the top of the tube in series of tens until "0" is reached. The shot acts as ballast. The bulb of the lactometer is placed in the milk that is to be tested, and the extent that the instrument sinks in the milk above the "100" mark indicates the percentage of water added to the milk as taken from the cow. In the purest and best milk it will not sink much above the "120" mark. The average of good milk is about "110."

The witness, after explaining the use of the lactometer, continued: The mark "100" on the lactometer answers to the mark "1,029" on the hydrometer; in pure milk the lactometer will not sink above the "100" mark, nor the hydrometer above the "1,029" mark; I regard the lactometer as absolutely trustworthy as a test of the specific gravity of milk.

Prof. Henry Morton, President of the Stevens Institute; Prof. George F. Barker, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania; Prof. George C. Caldwell, of Cornell University; Prof. Endemann, of the Board of Health, and Prof. Elwyn Waller, of Columbia College, all testified that they were expert chemists, having given the analysis of milk special attention, and that the lactometer was entirely trustworthy as a test to discover the adulteration of milk by water, or any fluid lighter than itself.

Mr. Wachner moved to dismiss the complaint on the grounds that there was no allegation in it that any particular ordinance or section had been violated; that admissible proof of the publication of the ordinances alleged to have been violated had not been given; and that the evidence was insufficient, as the lactometer had been shown to be only a test of specific gravity, and not of purity. The motion was denied, and an exception was taken.

Juechter, the defendant, was then fined $100, and the fine was paid under protest of counsel.

The following defendants then pleaded guilty and were fined $50 each: John Rohrs, of No. 522 Ninth avenue; Michael Schroeder, of No. 86 Oliver street; Martin Joost, of No. 413 Greenwich street; Henry C. Myers, of No. 756 Tenth avenue; Martin Brunings, of No. 129 Ninth avenue; Henry Brinkman, of No. 873 Third avenue; Frederick Hincken, of No. 330 Eighth avenue, and Peter Hynes, of Seventh avenue and West Twenty-sixth street. The other cases were adjourned over to Wednesday, the 16th inst.

OBTAINING GOODS BY FALSE PRETENSES.

On Tuesday, Detective Richard Field, of the District Attorney's office, went to Orange, N. J., and arrested George H. Bosch, for whom he held a requisition on a charge of obtaining goods by false pretenses. The complaint against Bosch he sets forth that on the 15th of January, 1875, being then a retail grocer in Newark, N. J., visited the office of Bonnett, Schenck & Earle, wholesale grocers at No. 53 Park place, in this City, to purchase goods on credit. On being asked by that firm for a statement of his financial condition, Bosch stated that he owned the house and lot No. 137 Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn, the house and lot No. 5 Orleans street, Newark, eight lots of land at Ferry and Van Buren streets, Newark, together with a considerable amount of fixtures and other property, and was worth from $12,000 to $15,000, over and above his debts and liabilities. On these representations Bonnett, Schenck & Earle sold and delivered to Bosch $10,000 worth of goods, but subsequently ascertained that the representations of the latter were false, that he did not own the real estate or property claimed, was not worth $12,000 or $15,000, but was, on the contrary, wholly insolvent. Under these circumstances, Bonnett, Schenck & Earle made complaint against Bosch and had him indicted for obtaining goods by false pretenses. Detective Field yesterday brought his prisoner to the District Attorney's office, whence he was committed to the Tombs.

RUBENSTEIN'S TRIAL.

STRONG CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE AGAINST THE PRISONER.

The trial of Pesach N. Rubenstein, the Polish Jew, for the alleged murder of his cousin, Sara Alexander, in the corn-field at East New-York, on Sunday, Dec. 12, 1875, was continued yesterday in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer. The same motley throng of spectators crowded into the court-room, as on the day before, and the corridors were filled with an eager crowd, anxious to gain admission. The prisoner came in at a few minutes before 10 o'clock, looking precisely as he has looked ever since he has been in custody—pale, haggard, idiotic, corpse-like, and filthy. He maintains the stereotyped vacant stare, which has characterized him every time he has appeared in public, and seems hardly to comprehend the proceedings which are taking place around him. His father and brother sat near him in court, and his sister, the sister of the murdered girl, and several lady friends of the family, occupy seats within the rail. The testimony yesterday was of a most important character, and produced a marked sensation in court. The first witness was Officer Thomas H. Clifford, who was recalled by the District Attorney, and described the fibrous, shreddy substance which he found clinging to the soles of the prisoner's boots. On cross-examination witness said that the spot was about an inch in diameter; it was mingled with soil, and hardened; Superintendent Campbell, Detective Van Wagner, and two or three others, were present; didn't compare the boots with the tracks nearer than twenty feet, because the ground had been tramped upon by people viewing the body; searched carefully, but could find no foot-prints leading from the scene of the murder.

The most important testimony thus far adduced is that of Prof. Eaton, who was charged with the duty of making a scientific analysis of the spots found on Rubenstein's boots, and the fibrous substance taken from the sole of his boot. He testified that the scale taken from the sole of the boot was dried blood intermingled with vegetable matter, and that the spots on the coat of the prisoner, pieces of which were put in evidence, were blood. Gustave Simons, cutler and grinder, of No. 138 Division street, New-York, identified knives shown him as having been made by him, from the fact that he put three rivets in the handles, whereas most cutlers use only two. Augusta Simons, a bright little girl, twelve years old, and daughter of the last witness, was then called. In answer to the inquiry if she knew what an oath was, she replied: "Yes, Sir; it means to tell the truth." "And what will become of you if you do not tell the truth?" inquired the lawyer. "God will punish me," answered the girl. She testified to selling a knife to the prisoner on Monday, Dec. 6, and identified the knife by a split in the handle. Edward Buckholts testified to having seen a young lady on a Grand street ferry-boat going to Williamsburg on Dec. 12; she had no hat on; he saw her afterward on an East New-York car; she had on a black and red striped shawl and a dark brown overskirt; saw a man on the same car; was pretty sure the prisoner was the man, but not absolutely certain; it was about 5:10 o'clock when they got on the car; the girl attracted his attention because she had no hat on; did not notice any communication between them, and did not see them leave the car. Henry C. Lee testified that he was a conductor on the Broadway and East New-York line of cars, and left the ferry for East New-York at 5:08 P. M. on Dec. 12; he noticed a woman in the car without a hat; at Ewen street she made a movement as if she wanted the car to stop; he stopped the car, but she did not get off; about a block from the junction, in East New-York, a man got off the car while in motion; the girl followed him out and witness took hold of her arm and told her to wait until he stopped the car; witness thought there were about twenty-two passengers on the trip. Lizzie Koch, Christina Walters, and Louisa Kerr also testified to seeing the murdered girl on the car. The first witness identified Rubenstein as the man who accompanied her. John P. Alexander, brother of the dead girl, testified: I think my dead sister Sara knew Rubenstein before she came to this country; I have seen her and Rubenstein together at his father's house; I never saw her in the street or in company with any other man; I first heard of her death on Wednesday morning; I heard it in Israel Rubenstein's house; Pesach was in the kitchen; I recognized my sister's body at the Morgue; she had on the same clothes which she did when she left the house.

At 3:10 o'clock the court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

AN UNLICENSED BAR.

TESTIMONY OF OPPENHEIMER REGARDING THE SALE OF LIQUORS IN LUDLOW STREET JAIL.

A further examination of William Watson, Warden of the Ludlow Street Jail, charged with selling cigars and liquors at that place, without payment of the special internal revenue license, was had yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields. Assistant United States District Attorney Foster appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Purdy for the defense. The only witness examined was the veteran prisoner of the jail, Samuel Oppenheimer, who, it is claimed, has occupied the position of bar-keeper. Oppenheimer has been confined at the jail something over six years, upon charges of fraudulent bankruptcy, and from appearances does not find his imprisonment irksome in the least. He testified that he had room No. 33 in the jail in which to live. He was in a way connected with cell No. 2, and also with the bath-rooms, in one section of which cigars and liquors had been kept for sale to the prisoners, but since October, 1875, almost all of such sales had been on his own account. Previous to that time all receipts, from whatever source, had been turned in at the office. Up to Jan. 1 the cigar money was given to Deputy Warden Gardner, but from that time he had retained and used all of the money. Since the 1st of January he had only sold $10 or $15 worth of liquor, the last sale being made early in the month. His last purchase of liquor was in December.

"Did you pay cash for these purchases?" inquired District Attorney Foster.

"You must bear in mind, Mr. Foster," interrupted Mr. Purdy, "that Mr. Oppenheimer is reputed to be worth half a million dollars."

"Yes," remarked Oppenheimer, "it is just this reputation that has kept me in Ludlow Street Jail for over six years."

The witness continued that he always paid for everything, ordering one or two gallons of liquors as he saw fit. He had never ordered anything in Watson's name, and in conclusion stated that upon Mr. Watson's appointment as Warden, he had been specially ordered to desist from continuing any of these sales, and as continued they had been clandestine, and never, to his knowledge, in the presence or with the knowledge of any officer of the jail. At this time the further examination was continued until Saturday next.

COURT NOTES.

Kate Leonard, formerly a servant in the family of Francis M. Purroy, a Police Surgeon at the Central Office, was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday on a charge of stealing $57 worth of jewelry from her employer in July last.

Henry Flynn, of No. 408 West Sixteenth street, was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, in default of $1,000 bail, to answer a charge of having on Tuesday last stabbed Henry Lane, of No. 217 Greenwich street, inflicting a severe wound.

In the case of Fassin & Co. against Collector Arthur, in the United States Circuit Court, to recover alleged excessive duties paid under protest upon certain importations of olive oils, the full particulars of which have already been published in The Times, the jury yesterday returned a verdict for the defendant. A stay of proceedings for twenty days was taken.

Charles Schultz, the alleged German forger, whose extradition is demanded by the German Consul, was brought before United States Commissioner White again yesterday for examination. The papers received from Germany in support of the charge and substantiating the statements already made were offered in evidence, after which the further hearing was continued until Saturday, Feb. 12.

Judge Sanford, in the Superior Court, Special Term, has set aside the verdict for the plaintiff in the suit of James G. Plunkitt against D. Appleton & Co., rendered in Part II. of the Superior Court last term, for the reason that Judge Speir, who presided at the trial, sent communications to the jury in answer to the latter's questions without informing the defendants' counsel of the tenor of the communications.

Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, observing a lawyer in the room with a lighted cigar in his hand, took occasion to reprimand such conduct, and ordered the attendants to bring before him any persons offending in future in that regard. He said that men had no more right to come into court with lighted cigars than to come in that way into his private parlor. The offender took the hint conveyed in the Judge's remarks, and disappeared into the corridor.

Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, dismissed the writ of habeas corpus in the case of William R. Pendleton and remanded him to Ludlow Street Jail. Pendleton was committed for contempt of court in refusing to obey an injunction of the Superior Court in regard to running boats of the New-York and Staten Island and the North Shore Staten Island Ferry Companies, of which he was President. The Court of Appeals has affirmed the decision in the case.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Albany, Feb. 2.—In the Court of Appeals, Wednesday, Feb. 2, No. 163, Marx Harris, appellant, vs. The Equitable Life Association Company, respondent; argued by A. R. Dyett, of counsel for appellant, and by George DeF. Lord for respondent. No. 128, Thomas William Leaton, an infant, &c., respondent, vs. C. Godfrey Gunther, appellant, argued by Charles H. Winfield, of counsel for appellant, and by D. P. Bernard for respondent. No. 138, George Sloan, appellant, vs. William Elmer, respondent; argued by A. R. Dyett, of counsel for appellant, and by A. J. Parker for respondent. Proclamation made and court adjourned.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

CASES ARGUED YESTERDAY.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The following cases have been argued in the United States Supreme Court:

Ætna Life Insurance Company vs. France and wife.—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.—This was an action on a policy of life insurance for $10,000, issued by the company upon the life of one Chew for the benefit of his sister, Mrs. France, and in her name. The defense was that no insurable interest was in Mrs. France, and that at the date of the policy the deceased misstated his age and denied being ruptured, when in fact he was ruptured from birth. The verdict was for the plaintiff below, under the instructions of the court, and it is here insisted that the policy, although nominally in the name of the deceased, was in fact taken out and the premiums paid by Mrs. France; and that such being the case there should have been no recovery, for want of an insurable interest. It is also insisted that as the sister was a married woman, in no way dependent upon the deceased, she was without insurable interest. It is also insisted that the answers made by the deceased when insured, were narratives; and being such, if wholly or in part false, there should be no recovery. The defendants in error insist that as to the disease referred to, concerning which the deceased was asked, there was no concealment in fact, nor was there any as to the age of the deceased, as he stated he was uncertain as to his age, when asked by the agent of the company.

S. C. Perkins for plaintiff in error, N. H. Sharpless for defendants.

On motion of Mr. J. Carroll Brewster, W. H. Armstrong and David C. Harrington, Esq., of Philadelphia, Penn., were admitted to practice as attorneys and counsellors of this court. On motion of Mr. J. B. Sanborn, Henry F. Masterson, Esq., of St. Paul, Minn., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor of this court.

No. 134.—*Christian S. Eyster, plaintiff in error, vs. Thomas and James W. Gaff.*—The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. J. A. Wells, of counsel for plaintiff in error. The court declined to hear further argument in this cause.

No. 135.—*William W. Lathrop, Assignee, &c., appellant, vs. Samuel Drake and John Drake, Jr., executors, &c., et al.*—This cause was argued by Mr. D. C. Harrington and Mr. J. Carroll Brewster, of counsel for the appellant, and by Mr. William H. Armstrong for the appellees.

No. 137.—*Charles D. Maxwell, plaintiff in error, vs. The District of Columbia.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. F. P. B. Sands, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, and continued by Mr. E. L. Stanton, for the defendant in error.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

THE CASE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted a motion of the defendants in the suit of Chabrier, Peloubet, and others, against the members of the late firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co. and William D. Shipman, their Assignee, opening the injunction obtained by default against the latter, and allowing them to put in an answer to the complaint within five days. The plaintiffs in the case compose the firm of Peloubet, Pelton & Co., and sued to recover on two drafts or bills of exchange drawn by them upon the firm of Barnett, Samuel & Son, of London, England, and payable in the early part of July last. These drafts were entrusted to Duncan, Sherman & Co. for collection, merely, as alleged, and they were to have a commission of one per cent. for the collection. They collected the money, but failed soon afterward, and the Assignee threatened to turn over the whole amount to the general fund for the benefit of the creditors of the bankrupt firm, and refused to pay to the plaintiffs the ninety-nine per cent. of the sums, which amounted to $1,940 in gold. An injunction was thereupon obtained by default against the defendants, who were also ordered to pay over the amount claimed, with interest, to the plaintiffs. The defendants' counsel made the application for opening the default a few days ago, alleging that they have a substantial defense to the action on its merits.

NOT GUILTY OF CONTEMPT.

Judge Sanford, in the Special Term of the Superior Court, rendered a decision yesterday denying a motion made to punish for contempt the defendant in the divorce suit of Anna M. Holmes against John B. Holmes. The decree obtained against the latter directed him to pay the alimony, counsel fees, &c., amounting to about [illegible], which he refused to pay on demand. The application to commit him for contempt was thereupon made to Judge Sanford. The latter refers to the similar case of Randall against Dusenberry, decided by him the previous day, and which appeared in The Times yesterday. The Judge also cites a recent decision of the Court of Appeals, to the effect that in cases where a decree calls for the payment of money only, the enforcement of it should be by execution, as on a judgment, and not by proceedings to punish for contempt.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

The People, &c., vs. Fowler, et al.—Opinion.

Owens vs. Pickett.—This is not a proper case for the Special Circuit Calendar and the motion must be denied.

Seller vs. Falk.—Receiver appointed, and Referee to superintend transfer.

Matter of Katz.—After considering Mr. Davis' brief, I am satisfied that the application for disbursements should be denied.

Cutter vs. Miller.—Default opened on payment of $30 trial fee, $10 costs of motion, and $7 10 disbursements, within five days, and stipulating to try cause at the earliest possible day.

Kayton vs. Hirsch.—Motion denied, without costs.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company vs. Pucker.—I see no escape from the conclusion that this case must be referred, as the issues [illegible] it must involve the examination of a very long account. The motion must be granted, and the cause referred to C. H. Hildreth to hear and determine.

Fischer vs. Brennan.—Sureties approved.

Seibt vs. Bauer.—The plaintiff is entitled to an order appointing a Receiver.

Gardiner vs. The Mayor, &c.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Peloubet vs. Duncan.—Motion granted, and defendants allowed to answer in five days, on payment of $10 costs within such five days.

Matter of Smith.—Application denied. Memorandum.

Kursman vs. Buchert.—Whether case in the 8th of Abbott has been reversed by Morgan vs. Skidmore or not, it is no authority on this proceeding, for it was an ordinary action. This was a reference under the statute and section 317, expressly for simple disbursements. Ordered accordingly.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Ducker, &c., et al. vs. Rapp, &c.—Let the within case and exceptions be filed nunc pro tunc as of 29th ult., and Clerk is hereby directed to receive and file a note of issue for the February General Term.

By Judge Sanford.

Allen et al. vs. Daly et al.—Referee's report confirmed and judgment of foreclosure and sale.

Orders Granted.—Faulks vs. Hamp; Allendorf vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company; Rollo vs. Chase; Pursell vs. New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; Gedney vs. Hass; Morey vs. Metropolitan Gas-light Company; Pellot et al. vs. Cassidy, and Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Bulkley et al.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Adams vs. Page.—No certificate as to appearance.

Seabury, &c., vs. Peck et al.—Judgment ordered.

Cummins vs. Blessing.—Reference ordered.

THE CASE OF CHARLES R. TYNG.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your edition of Feb. 1, 1876, contained a statement that suits had been begun by the Government in the United States District Court against Charles R. Tyng, Lawrence G. Hopkins, and Thomas M. Tyng to recover $22,000 duties on certain warehouse bonds executed in 1870 to 1872. This statement unexplained is calculated to create an erroneous impression against myself, as principal obligor on said bonds, and Thomas M. Tyng, who signed them as surety. The facts are that the whole amount of duties claimed upon these bonds does not exceed $1,600, and to this claim there is a valid defence which must be passed upon by the court before any liability whatever can attach under the bonds.

CHARLES R. TYNG.

New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1876.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Albany, Feb. 2.—The following is the Court of Appeal's calendar for Thursday, Feb. 3, 1876: Nos. 161, 102, 164, 166, 146, 142, 19, and 135.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
277—Brown vs. Comb. Wool Company.
71—Plummer vs. Tompkins.
109—Ranney vs. Fischer, &c.
115—Pelletreau vs. Equitable Life Assr. Co.
116—Same vs. Same.
242—F. & K. Coal & Iron Co. vs. Butler et al.
243—Same vs. Same.

Nos.
250—Dibblee vs. Atkinson.
255—De Graaf, &c., vs. Burns, &c.
278—Metropolitan Sav. Bk. vs. Fitzsimmons.
299—Dorn, &c., vs. Williams, &c.
305—Paoli Belt Co. vs. Gordon, &c.
306—Same vs. Same.
317—Dye vs. Slocum.
318—Herange vs. Vogel, &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.

Case on. No. 232—Mooney vs. Leventritt.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.
6—Wheeler vs. Murray et al.

Nos.
2—Kamena vs. Wecker et al.
5—Phelps vs. Randall.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Case on. William J. Ree. forgery.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MR. GLADSTONE'S PAMPHLET.

ITALY AND HER CHURCH. By the Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, M. P. Reprinted from the *Church Quarterly Review*, with an introductory by HUGH MILLER THOMPSON. New-York: AUGUST BRENTANO, No. 39 Union square.

No one can have read Macaulay's essays without feeling—at least in regard to most of them—that none but Macaulay could have written them. The vivid and picturesque style which runs without a break through every page, the evidence of deep research and extensive accumulation of facts from all sources which they display, and the luxuriance of language in which their author reveled, stamp them with an individuality which is as unmistakable as it is brilliant. Yet as a scholar Lord Macaulay was no rival to Mr. Gladstone. During their career in the Universities both were distinguished; but the honors which the one attained at Cambridge, high and numerous though they were, did not equal that almost exceptional fame which attaches at Oxford to the studentship of the other. The same kind of difference always remained; and, despite his wide experience of public and official life, his devotion to literature and historic inquiry, and his unceasing application to work, Macaulay cannot be allowed a place in the same high region of pure scholarship where his countrymen of all shades of political opinion have, with very few exceptions, united in placing Mr. Gladstone.

But if we estimate the two men from a literary standpoint exclusively, though the contrast is greater, its indications are reversed. Since Mr. Gladstone was swept from the highest office in the British Empire by the unmistakable verdict of the British people, he has devoted himself more particularly and amid a diversity of studies to essay writing. He has succeeded in winning a great deal of notoriety in this pursuit. He has, incidentally too, set an example of ability, judgment, and good taste in conducting a controversy which people who indulge in paper wars about either great or little things would do well to imitate. The general subject of the present essay, "Italy and Her Church," is not new in the hands of Mr. Gladstone. It is nearly forty years since he published a couple of volumes on the relations between Church and State, a book which, everybody remembers, was somewhat severely criticised for its high church and conservative sentiments by the Whig, Macaulay. Throughout the entire intervening period the same topic has held a prominent place in Mr. Gladstone's mind, and at intervals, as occasion has required, he has given expression to his opinions, sometimes a little inharmoniously, regarding it. Whether it be intentional or not, on the part of its writer, we do not know, but there is in the essay now under notice some indication of a yet greater change of opinion than Mr. Gladstone has before made known. It may be only an incident in the writing which is not intended to have any further meaning than it bears on the surface, but we are much mistaken if some of the extreme men who have long been trying, and not without some measure of success, to draw Mr. Gladstone into their ranks do not use it to further their purposes.

We shall not dwell upon the question that might be raised as to the relevancy of the opening pages in this essay. But there are some points worthy of notice. The first line contains one of them. "Let no susceptibilities," says Mr. Gladstone, "Puritan, Protestant, Anglican, or other, be startled if we observe that Rome is, and may long be, in some important respects, the centre of the Christian world." This distinction of Puritan, Protestant, and Anglican is worthy of note; and to those who have followed Mr. Gladstone's public and University career with any degree of care, it will be taken to contain a deeper meaning than is expressed. A staunch believer in Protestant Episcopalianism once visited a New-England town where there is an extremely fine Congregational church, and an equally distinguished Congregational preacher. On being invited by a friend to accept a sitting in the church on an occasion when the preacher was expected to make one of his best efforts, he declined—his Episcopal conscience not sanctioning his presence in a Congregational place of worship during the service. The friend, an old lady of the true New-England type, and largely affected with the spirit of Puritanism, almost apologized for what she considered to be a mistake on her part, and with genuine innocence explained that she had always thought that the Protestant Episcopalians were Protestants. If there are any vague ideas abroad among members of the Christian churches in regard to the meaning of Protestantism, as this would seem to indicate, Mr. Gladstone has not done much to help them into better form.

He proceeds to tell his English readers why his essay should be read by them. He points out that the condition of the Church in Italy is a matter that affects them, notwithstanding the isolation which in many respects they as a nation happily enjoy. The same argument applies, of course, much more generally; and in truth we in America have quite as much interest in the subject as anybody else. But there is a doctrine, and it is no new one, which is very little known, except, perhaps, by those who are familiar with the works of Montalembert and with certain Roman Catholic writers, to which Mr. Gladstone directs attention, and upon which he founds a theory. This doctrine teaches that all members of the Roman Catholic Church, everywhere in the world, and whatever their nationality, are invested with a right of citizenship in Italy, "which deprives the people of that peninsula of the right to dispose of their own territory, and which authorizes them to claim that in the very heart of the peninsula a territory shall be set apart from other jurisdiction for the purpose of subserving the spiritual interests of the Church." It is held, too, that this right may be enforced with the sword. It was this right which was asserted in 1848, when France, Austria, Spain, and the Kingdom of Naples drew the sword to resist the people of the States of the Church from securing their independence; a movement which France alone persisted in, and which that power only abstained from when, under the exigencies of the late conflict with Germany, the last of her men of war was withdrawn from Civita Vecchia. Mr. Gladstone asks whether that act of the Roman Catholic powers, and especially as regards France, may not be repeated. And he answers the question in the affirmative, at the same time asserting that the subject is one of vast and profound interest, and one also which England cannot altogether neglect. Italy, which once had no friends save England, now has no enemies except at the Vatican. But France has been given up to Ultramontanism and antipathy to Germany, and the "restoration by a French army of the temporal power would unquestionably compromise the very existence of the German Empire."

Mr. Gladstone looks forward, as all European statesmen do, to the certainty of another great war between France and Germany.

> "When the time of that terrible war shall arrive, the very instinct of nature will teach her to strengthen herself by association with all the elements congenial to her purposes. * * * The true ally of France will be an ally without a name; it will be the Ultramontane minority which pervades the world; which triumphs in Belgium; which brags in England; which partly governs and partly plots in France; which disquiets, though without strength to alarm, Germany and Austria; which is weaker perhaps in Italy than in any of these countries, but which is everywhere coherent, everywhere tenacious of its purpose, everywhere knows its mind, follows its leaders, and bides its time. * * * Thus, then, there are two forces which, when the occasion comes will menace peace: The political resentment and the self-recovering energy of France, which has Germany for the object of its hostility, and the venomous ambition of Curialism, determined to try another fall before it finally renounces its dream of temporal dominion, which drives at Italy. And these two may, in ill-assorted wedlock, even while hating one another all the time, band themselves together in pursuit of these entirely distinct objects, by a common and identical line of action."

Such is Mr. Gladstone's theory; and so far as it concerns the relations between France and Germany, we do not think that any impartial person, who is at all familiar with the people and politics of the Continental nations of Europe, will be disposed seriously to question its probability. But it seems to us that he very much overrates the powers of the Roman Catholic Church to make war, even supposing that it could avail itself to any purpose of the active sympathy of Spain. Roman Catholicism and Ultramontanism, or Curialism, or Vaticanism, call it what we may, have of late years come to mean two very different things. What Mr. Gladstone says of the union of the members of the Roman Catholic Church is true, but it does not follow that the Church would be equally united in supporting any effort to re-establish the temporal power of the Pope. It is certain that a large section of the Church does not desire to see that temporality re-established; and nowhere is the opposition to it more determined than in Italy itself. This sentiment is extending, and every year will tend to give it fresh strength; so that when the time comes for France to seek to recover her lost provinces and avenge her late defeats, it is quite likely that the Roman Catholics of the world will be anything but ready or able to try and expel the Italian Monarch from the ancient territories of the Church.

In every Catholic country—Spain and some of the Spanish American republics perhaps excepted—Protestant propagandism is actively and successfully at work. But besides this, there is in Italy, as there is in Germany in the old Catholic party, a body which, under the style of "The National Italian Catholic Church," has already asserted some measure of independence in regard to the extreme dogmas of the Vatican. This movement may not be as yet very strong, but it exists, and it represents a tendency which is becoming day by day very much more general. In fact, disguise it as the friends of Ultramontanism best may, it is certain that the old allegiance of Roman Catholics to the decrees of the Pope has passed away. And every day, as the men who can think for themselves becomes more numerous, that same dogmatic allegiance will be rendered still slighter; and therewith, even while all fundamental doctrinal religious points may be retained, the chances of any desire to restore a temporal sovereignty which was ever despotic, cruel, and unnecessary, will become yet more faint. Mr. Gladstone has not given these considerations due weight, yet in any estimate of the value of his theory of the future of Italy they ought not to be omitted.

In his narrative of the condition of the Italian Church and its relations—peculiar in many particulars—to the State, Mr. Gladstone proceeds with much clearness. He shows the difficulties that have stood in the way of carrying out the principle enunciated by Cavour in the words *Libera Chiesa in Libero Stato*, depending, as they chiefly have done, on the embarrassing powers and prerogatives of an ecclesiastical character which the Government of United Italy inherited with its other functions. And in doing this he seeks, with some skill, to find a justification for that part of his own policy, when he was at the head of the Government, of disestablishing and disendowing the Church in Ireland. The objections he makes to the present Italian policy are chiefly two. In the States of Italy the civil power formerly enjoyed either the right to nominate the Bishops for the Pope's approval, or the right to refuse and exclude them by withholding the *exequatur*. "It was also the patron of a large number of ecclesiastical benefices." But by the statute of guarantees provision has been made for the "free action, security, and independence of the Supreme Pontiff." The Government has renounced the right of apostolic *legazia* in Sicily, and that of nominations or presentations. The Bishops are not required to swear fealty to the King, and the *exequatur* and Royal *Placet* are virtually abolished. To these concessions Mr. Gladstone strongly objects. He says:

> "The share in Church appointments which the State had hitherto held should have been given back to the lower order of clergy, and to the people in whose behalf it held that share."

In showing the operation of the laws now existing Mr. Gladstone enumerates instances where the people have exercised their old right of nominating by election to vacancies in the Church; and he outlines their consequences. He details this system of election with evident approval, and whether he conjoins that approval with the opinion that a similar system should be adopted in the Anglican Church, a short time possibly will show. He does not so declare himself; but few Anglican churchmen will read what he here says upon the subject without thinking either that Mr. Gladstone is feeling his way in the matter or that he desires to influence public opinion by indirect and at present very slender means.

His second objection is directed to the tendency that has of late prevailed in Italy to extinguish the Faculty of Theology in the universities. "It is one thing to separate the Church from the State, it is another to separate religion from education and from life." He would rather that the Government had encountered the difficulties which involved the retention of the theological Faculties than that they should have been excluded. Here may be traced the teachings which are more or less incidental to that system of university education which Mr. Gladstone himself went through. But he does not forget to mention a difference in the circumstances of the two countries, England and Italy, which he might as well have thought of in other places. "This unhappy measure," he says, referring to the abolition of the theological Faculties—

> "Was not required by the religious divisions of the community which have required and justified the erection of the University of London in our own time and country without a Faculty of Theology, for there are no such divisions. Setting aside a few purely sporadic efforts, all the religion that Italy possesses is religion according to the creed and within the pale of the Roman Church. By destroying their Faculties in the Universities the shallow speculations and most irreflective desires of a certain school of radicalism, long ago, we trust, repented of, were encouraged; but the most effective aid was given to the deeper designs of the Roman court, which aims at nothing so sedulously, prizes nothing so highly as the total removal of the clergy from the general open atmosphere of human life and thought."

But we have said enough to indicate the general tenor of Mr. Gladstone's argument, as well as the fact that he takes a wide survey of the things around him, while keeping the Italian Church mainly in view. Still, regretting the apathy of the Italian Government to the pretensions and inroads of the Vatican, an apathy which he attributes mainly to long familiarity with Papal doings, he sees in certain recent movements a hopeful prospect of change in that respect. But he does not see this till he has come to the closing pages of his essay. There he recognizes the existence of that little band of distinguished men in the Italian Parliament who have already grasped the fundamental truth, that religion is an element of power with which States and statesmen must lay their account in the future. He acknowledges the importance of that recent Italian publication, where the effects of the Council of 1870 are boldly condemned, and where is set forth the "anti-Christian enunciation of Vaticanism on the minds and lives of men." He does not lose sight of the recent action in the Italian Parliament which shows a growing desire on the part of Italian statesmen to encourage, perhaps to oblige, the Government "to allow the clergy and laity of the Italian Church to make use of proper and constitutional means of self-defense against an overbearing tyranny in the Church." All this he sees and acknowledges, and upon it he founds the hope, and very justly and reasonably, too, of such a beneficial reform in Church matters, that the people shall soon be released from the bondage which the Vatican would impose upon them. If, in his mind, he had recognized the same influences when he penned the first part of his essay, we think he would have somewhat modified his prophecy as to the future union of the members of the Roman Catholic Church throughout the world for the purpose of restoring the temporal power of the Pope.

We stated near the beginning of this notice that the subject is one which interests Americans as much as anybody else. It is one of considerable importance to them, and while criticising without much favor the character of Mr. Gladstone's paper as a literary effort, we must commend it to the public as deserving of very careful perusal. Anything which throws light upon the position of the Roman Catholic Church anywhere is not to be set aside as unworthy of attention. It is a topic which every American citizen needs to understand in its innermost details. This is a need which grows every day, and for that reason we congratulate the publisher of the pamphlet before us on having brought within everybody's reach a statement which will be instructive to many and useful to all.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*The Gates of Praise.* New-York: R. Carter & Brothers.

—*Report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department.* Albany: Weed, Parsons & Co.

—*Principles of Coal-Mining.* New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

—*Magnetism and Electricity.* New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

—*Life and Labors of Duncan Matheson.* New-York: R. Carter & Brothers.

—*Athenagoras.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*The True Order of Studies.* New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

—*Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases.* New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

—*The American State.* Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

—*Carta de C. del Castello al Director de "La Independencia."* Londres: Wertheimer Lea y Cir.

—*Report of the Assembly of Alabama.* Montgomery: W. W. Screws.

—*Report of the Librarian of Congress.* Washington: Government Printing Office.

—*First Half Century of Dartmouth College.* Hanover: J. B. Parker.

—*Report of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.*

—*Christian Work in New-York.* New-York; No. 50 Bible House.

—*Victor and Vanquished.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*Halves.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*Owen Gwynne's Great Work.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*Throstlethwait.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—*School History of the World.* New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*Eastern Life.* Boston: Roberts Brothers.

—*The Emotions and the Will.* Third edition: D. Appleton & Co.

—*Foreign Relations of the United States.* 2 vols; Washington: Government Printing Office.

PROTEST AGAINST AN ANTI-GAMBLING LAW.

A San Francisco paper says that the following protest against the passage of a bill proposed in the Legislature of California by Senator Laine, against "any game or scheme involving the risk of money or any representative of value," has been numerously signed by citizens of San Francisco, and sent to Sacramento:

To the Honorable, the Senate and Assembly of California:

The undersigned, your petitioners, citizens and residents of San Francisco, hereby respectfully remonstrate against the passage of a proposed bill prohibiting "any game or scheme involving the risk of money or any other consideration of value." We submit to your consideration that the laws now upon our statute book against lotteries, banking games, and all games of chance involving any consideration of value won "by fraudulent means," if faithfully enforced, are amply sufficient for the public protection and the preservation of public morals in this regard. We further represent that such a law as proposed would, from the sweeping and indiscriminate character of its provisions, interfere as grossly and unwarrantably with the habits and customs of a large minority, if not a majority, of the people of this State, (including a large number of our most respectable, thriving, and influential citizens,) as the odious Local Option law which you have just repealed. We also claim that such a law would be in direct contravention of the fundamental principles of our free Government, which guarantee the citizen the liberty to pursue happiness in his own way, so long as he avoids fraud, violence, and interference with the rights of others, and that it would be a sumptuary law of the precise nature of those prohibitory liquor laws against which most of you were distinctly pledged by the platform upon which you were elected. We do, therefore, respectfully and earnestly ask your honorable bodies not to pass the proposed law, or any law of similar character—and your petitioners, &c.

MIRAGE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Newbern (N. C.) *Times* says: "On Saturday, Dec. 22, quite a mirage occurred over the sounds of this State. From on board a vessel lying at Hatteras Inlet, the following light-houses were visible, viz.: Ocracoke Light-house, distant sixteen miles; Cape Hatteras Light-house, distant thirteen miles; Long Shoal Light-house, distant twenty-two miles; Royal Shoal N. W. and S. W., distant twenty-three miles; Harbor Island Light-house, distant thirty miles; Brant Island Light-house, distant thirty-one miles; Neuse River Light-house, distant forty-four miles. Also, all the coast survey tripods about the sound from Long Shoal to Pamlico and Neuse Rivers, and most of the buoys, even a common spar-buoy off Gull Island, distant twenty-six miles. All objects appeared inverted. While such an unusual vision occurred inside the coast another equally peculiar phenomenon was apparent from the ocean. Vessels in approaching the land would make objects near the sea level long before they could discover higher objects, such as the tops of trees, light-houses, coast survey signals, &c. In one instance the base of the light-house at Cape Hatteras, with the dwellings, were first seen, then the painted stripes above on the tower, and subsequently the top of the tower came in view. The weather was cloudy, wind light from the east or calm, barometer 30.49, thermometer 56°. There was also an unusually low run of tide, and flats seldom seen were left bare."

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 2—12:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3¼@3⅜ ⅌ cent., which is ⅝@⅞ ⅌ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is 3¼ ⅌ cent. Consols, 93 15-16 for money, and 94 3-16 for the new account. United States Bonds, 1865s, old, 105⅞; 1867s, 109½. Erie Railway Shares, 15½; do. preferred, 32½; New-York Central, 101.

1:30 P. M.—Paris advices quote Rentes 67f.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of Bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £65,000. Consols, 94 for money, and 94¼ for the account.

4:30 P. M.—Consols, 94 1-16 for money, and 94 5-16 for the account. United States Bonds, 10-40s, 108. Erie Railway Shares, 15⅞. Paris advices quote Rentes 67f. 25c.

5:30 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 10¼d. ⅌ gallon. Tallow flat at 45s. ⅌ cwt.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—Exchange on London, 25f. 12½c. for short sight.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 2.—United States Bonds, new loan, 101½.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steadier; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive firmer; buyers at last night's prices. Receipts, 33,500 bales, of which 25,500 are American. Middling Uplands, 6⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 6 13-16d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Cotton to arrive 1-16 dearer than yesterday's prices. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, February delivery, at 6 5-16d.; do., do., April and May delivery at 6 7-16d.; do., do., May and June delivery at 6½d. Provisions—Cheese, 57s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Orleans, Low Middling clause, shipped February and March (per sail,) at 6⅝d. Of the sales to-day 6,400 bales were American.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Cotton to arrive, quiet and steady.

LONDON, Feb. 2—Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 49s. Linseed-oil, 23s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 1.—The Coffee market is unchanged.

SANTOS, Feb. 1.—Coffee—Good Firsts, 5,900@6,100 reals ⅌ ten kilogrammes.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 2.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 Dis. Col. 3.65s. 70	200 North-western.... 40⅝
3,000 N. W., C. C. G. B. 89½	300 do........c. 40⅝
100 At. & Pac. Tel..... 20⅜	20 do.......... 40¾
600 Pacific Mail....... 37⅝	300 do.......... 40⅝
100 do.......b3. 37¾	500 North-western Pf. 61½
100 do.......... 37¾	100 Tol. & Wab..... 5⅝
100 do.......s3. 37⅝	400 St. Paul........ 41¼
500 Western Union.... 78¾	300 do.......... 41⅛
100 do.......b10. 78⅞	200 do.......... 41
1000 do.......... 78¾	100 do.......... 40⅞
800 do.......... 78⅝	200 do.......... 40¾
8 do.......... 78⅞	1000 do.......... 40½
1300 do.......... 78⅝	200 do.......... 40⅝
100 do.......... 78¾	100 do........c. 40¾
100 C., C. & I. C..... 5½	1600 do.......... 40¾
100 At. & Pac. Pf..... 6¾	600 do.......... 40⅞
200 Erie Railway....c. 17	600 St. Paul Pref..... 75⅛
100 Mich. Central....c. 61¼	300 do.......... 74⅞
100 Union Pacific...... 70	300 do........c. 75¼
110 N. J. Central...... 108	100 do.......... 75¼
200 Pac. R. of Mo...... 14⅜	100 do.......... 75⅛
100 do.......b3. 14½	100 do.......... 75¼
30 do.......... 14½	400 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 32
200 Lake Shore........ 67⅛	100 Rock Island....... 108¼
300 do.......... 67¼	600 do.......... 108⅛
30 do.......... 67	1600 Ohio & Miss...... 24½
300 do.......s3. 67⅛	500 do.......... 24⅜
2000 do.......s3. 67	500 do.......... 24¼
800 do.......s3. 66⅞	1400 do.......... 24⅛
300 do.......s4. 66⅞	3300 do.......... 24
100 do.......... 67	500 do........c. 24
2400 do.......s3. 67	600 do.......... 24⅛
100 do.......b3. 67⅛	1800 do.......... 24⅛
100 N. Y. C. & Hud... 111¾	100 Ohio & Miss. Pf... 50½
35 do.......... 111⅞	100 do.......... 50⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..........b. c. 122⅜	$1,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67.122⅛
35,000 do.......b. c. 122⅛	10,000 do.......12.122
10,000 U.S.5-20R.,'65.118⅜	5,000 U.S.5-20C.,'68.123⅛
10,000 U.S.5-20C.,'65.118⅛	5,000 do.......... 123¼
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new, sm. 119⅝	8,000 do.......b. c. c. 123⅜
	20,000 U. S. 5s, '81 C. 117½
6,000 do.......b. c. 119⅝	35,000 U.S.5s,'81R. 12.117½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.......12.122	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.........12.119¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$9,000 Mo. 6s, L'g. bs. 102½	100 W. F. Exp......b.c. 85
1,000 do.......... 102⅝	200 Erie R'way......b.c. 17⅛
5,000 M. 6s, F.,'94-5.103¼	2700 do.......... 17
5,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s. 46½	300 do.......b3. 17
15,000 Va. 6s, C., 2d se. 44½	100 Mich. Cen......b.c. 61¼
10,000 Dis. of Col. 3.65s.......b.c. 70	100 do.......... 61⅛
1,000 C. & O. 1st, c. on. 30⅛	200 Un. Pacific......b.c. 69⅞
2,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s. 110	35 do.......... 70
4,000 N. J. C. 1st, n. 114½	700 L. S. & M. S. b.c.s3. 67⅛
1,000 M. & St. P. 8s. 1st, ex int....... 114⅛	600 do.......... 67⅛
	200 do.......... 67
1,000 do.......... 114	300 do.......... 66⅞
2,000 Mil. & St. P. 7 3-10, ex int. 96½	1700 do.......s3. 67
	100 do.......... 66⅞
	1200 do.......s3. 66¾
3,000 M. & St. P., C. & M. Div....... 94¼	100 Illinois Central... 97⅝
	50 Cl. & P. Gt'd...... 95¼
2,000 do.......... 94	100 do.......b.c. 95
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st, LaC. Div....... 99⅛	500 C. & N. W......b.c. 40¾
	100 do.......... 40⅞
1,000 N. W. C. R. G.. 89	100 do.......... 40⅞
10,000 N. W. C. C. G. B.......b.c.s3. 89	1000 do.......s3. 40¾
	200 do.......... 40⅝
1,000 M. & E. 7s,'71. 108¾	500 do.......... 40½
5,000 Erie 4th........ 100	200 C. & N. W. Pf. b.c. 61½
5,000 H. & St. J. 8s, C. 84	100 do.......... 61⅝
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'83.104¼	26 Cen. of N. J....... 108
2,000 O. & M. Cons.. 99	400 do.......b.c. 108½
1,000 O. & M. 2d.... 79	100 C. & R. I....b.c.s5. 108
14,000 Un. Pac. 1st.. 103⅛	100 do.......... 108¼
12,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 95⅞	80 do.......... 108
12,000 Un. P. 7s, L. G. 101¼	500 do.......s3. 108
2,000 Cen. Pac. G. B. 105⅛	100 T., W. & W....b.c. 5⅝
5,000 P. R. of M. 1st. 88½	400 C., M. & S.P. b.c.s3. 40⅝
1,000 C. S. 1st, c. on. 70	200 do.......... 40⅞
3,000 T., C. S. & D. 1st. 57	200 do.......... 41
1,000 W.U.T.C., 1900 98⅞	200 do........c. 40⅞
14,000 L & N. Con.,'98. 90	100 do.......... 40¾
5 Fourth Nat. B'nk. 91½	100 C., M. & S.P. Pf. b.c. 75½
10 Ninth Nat. Bank. 80	100 do.......... 75¼
10 N. Y. Gas Co....... 152	300 do.......s3. 75
100 A. & P. Tel.b.c.b3. 20⅜	35 C., C., & I. C....b.c. 5⅞
10 do.......... 20	58 D., L. & W......b.c. 118½
17 D. & H. Canal...... 120	42 do.......... 118⅝
15 do.......b.c. 120	120 Chi. & Alton...b.c. 104
700 W. U. Tel......b.c.b3. 78¾	14 do.......... 104¼
10 do.......... 78⅝	100 N. J. Southern...... 2
1200 do.......... 78½	50 Alb. & Sus.......b.c. 103
1700 do.......... 78⅜	130 New-Jersey......b.c. 139
1000 do.......... 78⅜	100 St. L., I. M. & S....b.c. 19¾
100 do.......s3. 78½	10 P., F. W. & C. G. b.c. 101
200 do.......b3. 78⅝	100 do.......... 100½
200 do.......... 78⅝	72 do.......... 100⅜
600 do.......... 78¼	10 Chi., B. & Q......b.c. 119⅛
300 do.......s30. 78½	40 N. Y., N. H. & H. b.c. 150½
1200 do.......... 78¼	100 H. & St. Jo.....b.c. 21½
25 Amer. Exp.......b.c. 59	100 do.......... 21⅜
25 Adams Exp......b.c. 106	100 do.......... 21
100 Pac Mail.......b.c.s3. 37⅞	75 do.......... 21
800 do.......s3. 37¾	100 do.......... 20¾
2700 do.......... 37⅝	100 do.......... 21⅛
100 do.......b3. 37⅝	200 H. & St. Jo. Pf. b.c. 32
1500 do.......s3. 37½	100 do.......... 31½
500 do.......... 37⅛	300 do.......b3. 31
800 do.......... 37⅜	100 do.......... 30½
4600 do.......... 37⅛	100 do.......... 30¼
4600 do.......... 37	600 do.......... 31
1800 do.......b3. 37	100 do.......... 30¾
200 do.......s30. 37	100 do.......... 30½
1900 do.......... 37⅛	100 do.......b3. 30¼
500 do.......b60. 37¼	100 do.......... 30½
500 do.......... 37⅛	1000 Ohio & M.....b.c. 24
500 do.......... 37	700 do.......... 23⅞
400 do.......... 36⅞	500 do.......s3. 23⅝
2200 do.......... 37	350 do.......... 23¾
200 N. Y. C. & H.....b.c. 111¾	700 do.......... 23⅝
500 do.......b3. 112	100 O. & M. Pf....b.c. 49¾
18 do.......... 111½	100 C., C. & I. C....b.c. 5⅜
400 do.......... 112	200 do.......... 5¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 70¼	150 Pacific Mail...... 37
15,000 do.......... 70⅛	100 do.......... 37⅛
1,000 Un. P. 1st. b3. 103¼	1500 do.......... 37
3,000 M. & St. P. 1st, LaC. Div....... 99	500 do.......s3. 37
	200 do........c. 37
10,000 M. & St. P. C. S. F. 84¾	400 Erie Railway...... 16⅞
10,000 St. P. 1st, I. & M. 92	10 do.......... 17
3,000 Mor. & Es. 2d. 108⅜	1100 North-western.... 40⅝
16,000 Erie 4th....... 100	1100 do.......... 40½
200 Western Union...... 78⅛	100 do.......... 40⅜
100 do.......b3. 78¼	100 do.......... 40⅜
300 do.......... 78⅛	1000 Lake Shore.....s3. 66¾
600 do.......... 78⅛	1000 do.......... 66⅞
4800 do.......... 78	200 do.......s3. 66¾
1200 do.......... 77⅞	700 do.......b10. 67
1100 do.......... 78	100 do.......... 66⅞
100 do.......... 78⅛	100 Tol. & Wab...b3. 5⅝
300 do.......... 78	100 Fort Wayne....... 101
100 do.......s3. 78	100 Ohio & Miss...... 23⅝
12 Amer. Express.... 59	500 do.......... 23⅝
25 Mich. Central..... 61	700 H. & St. Jo. Pref. 30½
300 Rock Island...... 108	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81.........b. c. 122¾	$1,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81.........117⅝
100,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new..b. c. 119⅝	43,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.. 125

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 C. & O. 1st. C. on 30⅜	405 Harlem.......b. c. 136½
3,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s. 109½	200 do.......b60. 136½
2,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, C. 83½	100 C. & N. W.....b.c. 40¾
3,000 M. C. 8s, S. F. 114	100 do.......... 40⅞
6,000 M. Cen. 7s....... 103¾	200 do.......... 40¾
1,000 Cen. P. G. B.. 105¼	500 do.......... 41
4,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, SanJo. Branch. 93¼	100 C. & N. W. Pf. b.c. 62
	300 L. S. & M. So. b.c.s3. 66¾
3,000 U. P. 1st....b.c. 103¼	200 do........c. 66⅞
1,000 U. P. Sink. F... 95⅞	100 do.......b3. 67
6,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st......s15. 52⅜	100 do.......b3. 67⅛
	100 do.......... 67⅛
8,000 L. & N. C., '98. 90	100 do.......... 67
50 N. Y. C. & H. R. b.c. 112	100 do.......s3. 67
400 Erie Railway.b.c. 17⅛	900 do.......s3. 66⅞
2530 West. U. T. b.c. 78¼	100 Panama.......b.c. 133
300 do.......s3. 78	10 C. & R. I......b. c. 108¼
300 do.......... 78	100 C., M. & St. P. P. b.c. 75¼
400 do.......... 78⅛	500 C., M. & St. P. b.c. 40¾
1400 do.......... 78⅛	100 do.......... 40⅝
200 do.......... 78⅛	100 do.......s3. 41
800 do.......... 78	200 T., W. & W.....b. c. 5⅞
400 do.......... 77⅞	100 D., L. & W.....b.c. 118½
300 do.......... 77¾	200 do.......... 119
100 Mich. Cen......b.c. 61	50 C. & Alt. Pf....b.c. 109
100 do.......... 61¼	700 Ohio & Miss....b.c. 23¾
100 C. of N. J......b.c. 108⅜	100 do.......... 23¾
100 do.......... 108	300 do.......... 23⅞
400 do.......b3. 108½	600 do.......... 23¾
100 P. M. S. S. Co. b.c.c. 37	900 do.......... 23⅝
900 do.......... 37	200 H. & St. Jo.....b.c. 21
600 do.......... 37⅛	200 H. & St. Jo. P. b.c. 30½
2100 do.......s3. 37¼	500 do.......... 30½
100 do.......... 37¼	200 do.......... 30⅝
2000 do.......... 37⅜	100 do.......... 30½
200 do.......... 37⅜	100 C., C. & I. C.....b.c. 5¼
1900 do.......... 37⅛	100 St. L., I. M. & S. b.c. 19½
1600 do.......... 37	200 R. R. Es. 2d P. b.c. 105⅛
1400 do.......s3. 37	100 St. L., K. C. & N. Pf. 28¼

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000 Erie 4th........ 100	100 North-west....b3. 40⅞
26 Fourth N. B'k...... 91½	100 do.......... 41
30 Del. & Hud........ 120	200 do.......b4. 41¼
100 A. & P. Tel....... 20⅛	200 do.......... 41¼
20 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 111¾	100 St. Paul........ 41¼
200 West. Union...... 77¾	100 do.......b3. 41⅛
800 do.......b3. 78	100 do.......... 41⅛
100 do.......... 78⅛	100 do.......... 41⅜
200 do.......... 78	200 do.......... 41⅜
800 do.......... 78⅛	100 N. W. Pref...... 62⅛
800 do.......... 78	100 do.......... 62⅜
100 Erie Railway...... 17	100 do.......... 62⅜
200 do.......... 17⅛	100 do.......... 62½
25 Pac. Mail......... 37⅛	100 do.......b3. 62⅜
1400 do.......... 37	100 do.......b3. 62⅝
700 do.......... 37⅛	400 Tol. & Wab...... 6
100 do.......... 37	100 St. L. & K. C. Pf.. 28¼
100 Mich. Cen....... 61¼	200 N. J. Cen......b3. 108½
200 Pittsburg........ 95⅛	100 do.......... 108⅜
200 Rock Island...... 108¼	10 do.......... 108¼
400 Lake Shore......b3. 67	200 Ohio & Miss...... 23¾
100 do.......... 67	200 do.......... 23⅞
300 do.......b3. 67⅛	100 do.......... 23¾
400 do.......... 67⅛	300 St. Paul Pref..... 75¼
79 do.......... 67	500 do.......... 75½
1200 do.......... 67⅛	400 H. & St. Jo. Pref. 30¾
300 do.......... 67	300 do.......... 30⅞
100 C., C. & I. C...... 5¼	100 do.......... 31
100 do.......... 5⅜	200 do.......... 31
100 Pac. R. of Mo..... 14⅛	100 do.......... 31¼
200 At. & Pac. P..... 6	

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2—P. M.

The volume of business at the Stock Exchange was larger than yesterday, the transactions footing up 149,000 shares, with Pacific Mail, Western Union, Ohio and Mississippi, and Lake Shore as the most active stocks. The market exhibited weakness during the greater portion of the day, prices having declined ¼ to 1¾ ⅌ cent. in the early dealings; but toward the close the Granger stocks developed considerable strength, and the improvement in these shares imparted steadiness to the general list. The greatest decline was in the Hannibal and St. Joseph shares, which fell off from 21⅝ to 20¾ for the common, and from 32 to 30¼ for the preferred, subsequently recovering, however, to 21½ and 31¼. North-western common closed at 41¼, and preferred at 62⅝, an advance for the day of ⅝ and 1½ ⅌ cent. respectively. St. Paul common declined to 40½, and preferred to 74⅞, with final transactions at 41⅜ and 75½. Lake Shore declined to 66¾, Pacific Mail to 36⅞, Western Union to 77¾, Michigan Central to 61, and Ohio and Mississippi to 23⅝. At the close prices showed a recovery of ⅛@⅜ ⅌ cent. Union Pacific was steady at 69⅞@70. Erie sold at 17@17⅛. Investment shares were, in the main, strong, prices showing an advance of ¼@½ ⅌ cent. in some instances.

The demand for money was only moderate in extent to-day and the market was easy at 5@6 ⅌ cent., until late in the afternoon, when business was done as low as 4 ⅌ cent. on stock collaterals. The Government bond dealers were able to obtain round amounts at 3@4 ⅌ cent. The market for commercial paper was quiet, prime names being scarce and selling at 5 to 7 ⅌ cent., according to the date of maturity. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $600,000.

The London market for securities was higher for consols and generally steady for United States Bonds. The Bank of England' lost £65,000 sterling, on balance, money ruling easy, with 3¼ ⅌ cent. as the prevailing rate for three months' bills in the open market, and on Government securities at the Stock Exchange. Consols closed at 94 1-16 for money, and 94 5-16 for the account; 1865s, old, at 105¾@105⅞; 1867s at 109½, 10-40s at 108, and new 5s at 105⅝@105¾. Erie sold at 15½ to 16 for the common, the preferred closing at 32½. The Sterling Exchange market was weak under an increased supply of bills. The leading drawers reduced their rates during the afternoon to $4 86 and $4 89½, and at the close business was at $4 85½ for sixty days bills, and at $4 88½@$4 88¾ for demand. The amount of business done was small. Gold was firm at 113⅛@113¼ until after the reduction of sterling, when a decline to 113 ensued, the market closing dull at that price. The late decline was assisted by the increased payments by the Treasury on account of interest and called bonds. On gold loans the rates ranged from 2 to 4 ⅌ cent. for carrying. At San Francisco to-day $70,000 coin and $6,600 bullion was shipped for the East.

Government bonds were strong, the demand having been more active than on yesterday. Prices advanced ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent., the latter in the case of New 5s. In railroad bonds there were no new features. The transactions in Milwaukee and St. Paul and Chicago and North-western issues were especially large. The course of prices was irregular, an advance taking place in some issues and a decline in others. State bonds were firm.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1876.

Gold receipts	$183,092 86
Gold payments	787,591 59
Gold balance	49,306,827 68
Currency receipts	748,996 99
Currency payments	1,375,588 57
Currency balance	37,154,063 37
Customs	163,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 2.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
American Gold	113⅛	113
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	117⅛	117⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	122	122
Bills on London	$4 85½@$4 86	$4 85½
New-York Central	111¾	112
Rock Island	108⅜	108¼
Pacific Mail	37⅝	37
St. Paul	41⅜	41⅜
St. Paul Preferred	75⅛	75½
Lake Shore	67⅛	67⅛
North-western	40⅝	41¼
Northwestern Preferred	62⅛	62⅝
Western Union	78¾	78
Union Pacific	70	69⅞
Wabash	5⅝	6
Delaware, Lack. and Western	118⅛	118⅞
New-Jersey Central	108	108⅛
Panama	134	133
Erie	17	17⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	24⅜	23⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	5⅜	5⅜
Harlem	135½	136½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	112	111¾	1,270
Harlem	136½	136½	600
Erie	17⅛	16⅞	4,600
Lake Shore	67¼	66¾	19,700
Wabash	6	5¼	1,800
North-western	41¼	40½	6,600
North-western Preferred	62⅝	61½	1,700
Rock Island	108⅜	108	2,000
Fort Wayne	101	101	172
Milwaukee & St. Paul	41⅜	40½	7,700
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	75½	74⅞	2,800
Pittsburg	95⅛	95	300
Del., Lack. & Western	119	118⅛	420
New-Jersey Central	108½	108	1,300
Michigan Central	61¼	61	600
Union Pacific	70	69⅞	300
C., C. & Ind. Central	5⅛	5¼	700
Hannibal & St Joseph	21⅝	20¾	900
Hannibal & St Joseph Pref.	32	30¼	4,700
Ohio & Mississippi	24½	23⅝	20,200
Ohio & Mississippi Pref.	51½	49¾	300
Missouri Pacific	14½	14⅛	400
Atlantic & Pacific Pref.	6¾	6	300
Panama	133	133	100
Western Union	78¾	77¾	27,900
Atlantic & Pacific Tel.	20½	20⅛	300
Pacific Mail	37⅞	36⅞	40,750
Iron Mountain	19¾	19½	200
St. L., K. C. & N. Pref.	28¼	28¼	100
New-Jersey Southern	2	2	100
Total sales			148,812

The following were the closing quotations of Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	124¾	125
United States 6s, '81, registered	122¼	122½
United States 6s, '81, coupons	122⅝	122⅞
United States 5-20s, '64, registered*	114⅝	...
United States 5-20s, '64, coupons*	114⅝	...
United States 5-20s, '65, registered	118	118¼
United States 5-20s, '65, coupons	118	118¼
United States 5-20s, '65, new, registered	119⅝	119⅞
United States 5-20s, '65, new, coupons	119⅝	119¾
United States 5-20s, '67, registered	121⅞	122⅛
United States 5-20s, '67, coupons	121⅞	122
United States 5-20s, '68, registered	123⅛	123½
United States 5-20s, '68, coupons	123⅛	123½
United States 10-40s, registered	116⅝	116⅞
United States 10-40s, coupons	119⅝	119¾
United States 5s, '81, registered	117⅝	117⅝
United States 5s, '81, coupons	117⅝	117⅝

* Called.

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $862,000 for interest and $818,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$23,723,000
Gold balances	1,348,517
Currency balances	1,732,867

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$85,825,409
Currency balances	4,050,257
Gold exchanges	5,707,706
Gold balances	1,645,887

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883.... 30	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L. 104⅛
Alabama 5s, 1886.... 30	N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87... 115
Alabama 8s, 1886.... 30	N. Y. 6s, G. C., '87... 115
Ark. 6s, Funded..... 40	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '83... 115
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. iss 15	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91... 117
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R. 15	N. C. 6s, O., Jan. & Ju. 17
Ar. 7s, L. R., P. B. & N. O 15	N. C. April & Oct.... 17
Ar. 7s, Mis., O. & R. Riv 15	N. C. N. C. R., Jan. & J. 55
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R. 15	N. C. N. C. R., Ap. & O. 55
Connecticut 6s...... 106	N. C. N. C. R. c. o. J. & J. 40
Georgia 6s......... 91	N. C. N. C. R. c. o. A. & O. 40
Ga. 7s, new bonds.... 103	N. C. Fund. Act, '66. 10
Ga. 7s, gold bonds.... 101	N. C. Fund. Act, '68. 9
Indiana 5s......... 102	N. C. N. B., Jan. & J. 9
Illinois coup. 6s, 1877. 102	N. C. N. B., Ap. & O. 8½
Illinois coup. 6s, 1879. 102	N. C. S. Tax, class 1. 3
Illinois War Loan.... 102	N. C. S. Tax, class 2. 2½
Kentucky 6s........ 102	N. C. S. Tax, class 3. 2¾
Louisiana 6s....... 42½	Ohio 6s, 1881........ 105
La. new bonds...... 42½	Ohio 6s, 1886........ 110½
La. 6s, new Fl. Debt. 42½	Rhode Island 6s..... 102
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 42½	South Carolina 6s.... 36½
La. 6s, Levee bonds. 43	S. C. Jan. and July.. 36½
La. 8s, Levee bonds. 30	S. C. April and Oct.. 36
La. 8s, L. Bs. of 1875. 42½	S. C. Fund. Act, '66. 36
La. 8s, L. Bs. of 1910. 11	S. C. L. C., '89, J. & J. 37½
Michigan 6s, 1878-79. 103	S. C. L. C., '89, A. & O. 37
Michigan 6s, 1883.... 106	South Carolina 7s, '88. 38½
Michigan 7s, 1890.... 110	S. C. Non-Fund. bds. 5
Mo. 6s, due in 1877... 101	Tennessee 6s, old..... 47½
Mo. 6s, due in 1878... 101	Tenn. 6s, new bds.... 46½
Mo. 6s, due in 1879... 101	Tenn. 6s, new series. 46⅛
Mo. 6s, due in 1880... 101	Texas 10s, '76....... 102½
Fd. Bs. due 1894-95.. 102½	Virginia 6s, old...... 37
L. B. due '81 to '91 inc. 102⅜	Va. 6s, new bds., '66. 38
Asy. or U. due 1892. 102	Va. 6s, new bds., '67. 38
H. & St. Jo. due 1876. 100½	Va. 6s, Cons., bds.... 76
H. & St. Jo. due 1886. 100½	Va. 6s, Cons., 2d ser. 43
H. & St. Jo. due 1887. 101¼	Va. 6s, Deferred bds. 9
N. Y. Reg'd B'ty L'n. 104⅛	Dist. of Col. 3.65s, 1924. 69⅞

And the following for railway mortgages:

Albany & Sus. 1st bs. 114½	Clev. & Toledo S. F. 106
Albany & Sus. 2d bs. 108	Clev. & Tol. new bds. 106
Albany & Sus. 3d bs. 100	Cl., P. & Ash. old bds. 102¼
Boston, H. & Erie 1st. 19½	Cl., P. & Ash. n. bds. 104
B., H. & Erie 1st, G. 19½	Det., M. & Tol. bds. 100
B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s, G. 41	Buff. & Erie new bds. 104½
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st. 30⅛	Buff. & State L. 7s... 102½
Ches. & O. 6s, 1st, exC. 27	Kal. & W. Pig. 1st... 92
Chi. & Alton 1st...... 113	Lake Shore Div. bds. 104
Chi. & Alton Inc...... 105	L. Sh. Con. Coup. 2d. 97
Joliet & Chi. 1st...... 107	L. Sh. Con. Reg. 2d. 96½
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st. 114½	Mich. Cen. C., 7s, 1902. 103½
C., B. & Q. C. 7s...... 108	M. C. 1st. 8s, '82, S. F. 114⅛
C., R. I. & Pac. 1st, 7s. 109½	N. J. South. 1st, 7s... 20
C., R. I. & P. S. F. I. 6s '95. 98¼	N. Y. C. 6s, '83...... 103¾
Cen. of N. J. 1st, new. 114	N. Y. C. 6s, '87...... 103
Cen. of N. J. 1st, C... 110	N. Y. C. 6s, Real Es. 101⅛
Cen. of N. J. 1st, Conv. 109¼	N. Y. C. 6s, Sub'n... 101½
L. & W. B. Con. G'd. 97¼	N. Y. C. 7s, '76...... 100⅛
M. & St. P. 8s, P. D... 114	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, Coup. 118
M. & St. P. 2d 7 3-10 P. D. 96	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, Reg... 116
M. & St. P. 1st 7s G. R. D. 95½	H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85. 112⅛
M. & St. P. 1st, LaC. D. 99¼	Har. 1st, 7s, Coup... 117
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & M. D. 92	Har. 1st, 7s, Reg.... 117¼
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & D. 84¼	North Missouri 1st.. 87
M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D. 84¼	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F. 99
M. & St. P. C. S. F.. 84	O. & M. 1st. Sp. Div. 65
Mil. & St. Paul 2d... 97	Cen. Pac. Gold bds.. 105
Chi. & N. W. S. F... 104½	Cen. Pac., San. J. B. 93¼
Chi. & N. W. Int. bs. 102¾	Cen. P., Cal. & Or. 1st. 91¾
Chi. & N. W. C. bs... 100	Cen. Pac. L. G. bds... 97⅞
Chi. & N. W. ex. bs. 95	Western Pac. bds... 96
Chi. & N. W. 1st.... 103	Un. Pac. 1st bds.... 103⅛
C. & N. W. C. G. bs.. 89	Un. Pac. L. G. 7s.... 101¼
Iowa Midland 1st 8s. 95½	Un. Pac. S. F....... 95¾
Galena & Chic. Ext. 105	Atl. & Pac. L. G.... 20
Peninsula 1st, Conv. 103	So. Pac. R. bs. of Mo. 67
Winona & St. Pet. 1st. 79	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st... 88
C., C., C. & I. 1st 7s, S. F. 109	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d.... 70½
C., C., C. & I. Cons. bds. 96	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.. 114
Del., L. & W. 7s, Conv. 118	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d... 106¾
Morris & Essex 2d.. 108½	C. & P. Cons. S. F.. 108⅜
Mor. & Ess. bds., 1900. 102	C. & P. C. 4th, S. F. 101⅝
Mor. & Ess. Constr'n. 101	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st. 53
Mor. & Ess. 7s of 1871. 108½	R., W. & Og. C. 1st. 90
Mor. & Ess. 1st, C. G'd. 107½	St. Louis & I. M. 1st. 96
Erie 1st, Extended.. 106½	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pr... 88
Erie 3d 7s, 1883.... 101½	Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc. 74½
Erie 5th 7s, 1888.... 100	Tol., P. & W., E. D. 81½
Long Dock bonds.... 103	Tol., P. & W., W. D. 74
B., N. Y. & E. 1st 1877. 87½	Tol., P. & W., 2d.... 37
B., N. Y. & E. large bs. 85	T., P., & W., Cons. 7s. 37
Han. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv. 83½	Han. & Naples 1st.. 20
Dub. & Sioux City 1st. 104	Gt. Western 1st, '88. 85
Dub. & S. City 2d Div. 104	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90. 49
Cedar Falls & Min. 1st. 82	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st.. 50
Ind., Bl'n & West. 1st. 28	Laf., B. & Miss. 1st. 65
Ind., Bl'n & West. 2d. 10	Han. & Cen. Mo. 1st. 80½
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d. 102¼	W. U. bs., 1900, coup. 98⅝
M. S. N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ ct. 108	W. U. bds., 1900, reg. 98¾

And the following for City bank shares:

America.... 150	Imp's' & Traders'... 190½
American Exch'ge.. 114¼	Manhattan.... 148
Central National.... 100	Merchants'.... 118¼
City.... 300	Nassau.... 103
Commerce.... 117¼	New-York.... 130½
Continental.... 78	Ninth National.... 80
Corn Exchange.... 132	North America.... 98
First National.... 200	Park.... 125
Fourth National.... 91⅞	Phenix.... 94½
Gallatin National.... 130	Shoe & Leather.... 150
German American.... 79	State of New-York.. 105
Grocers'.... 94	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—FEB. 2.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102½	102⅝
City 6s, new	107⅜	107½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	138¾	138⅞
Pennsylvania Railroad	55⅛	*55¼
Philadelphia and Reading R. R.	53	53⅛
Lehigh Valley Railroad	64	64⅛
Catawissa Railroad, Preferred	45⅜	45½
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	22	22⅛
Northern Central Railroad	37¾	37⅞
Lehigh Navigation	51¼	51⅜
Lehigh Navigation, Gold Loan	105	105½

*Ex quarterly dividend, 2 per cent.

The annual statement of the Brooklyn Life Insurance Company, to be found elsewhere, is a favorable exhibit. The surplus for 1876 exceeds the surplus of last year in the sum of $63,000, and the gross assets show an increase of $200,000 over last year.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	3	Resin, bbls	727
Beans, bbls	879	Spirits Turp., bbls	20
Bees-wax, pks	3	Beef, pks	765
Broom-corn, bales	114	Pork, pks	659
B. W. Flour, bags	66	Cut-meats, pks	2,560
B. E. Peas, bags	41	Lard, tcs	2,528
Copper, bbls	12	Dressed Hogs	511
Cotton, bales	5,148	Oil-cake, pks	2,141
Dried Fruit, pks	98	Butter, pks	3,155
Eggs, bbls	1,674	Cheese, pks	804
Flour, bbls	11,151	Molasses, bbls	819
Wheat, bushels	9,509	Sugar, hhds	323
Corn, bushels	27,343	Pecans, pks	114
Oats, bushels	16,542	Pea-nuts, bags	480
Malt, bushels	6,252	Rice, bags	251
Rye, bushels	188	Skins, bales	209
Barley, bushels	3,000	Spelter, pcs	930
Peas, bushels	3,600	Starch, pks	650
Meal, bbls	270	Stearine, pks	69
Meal, bags	897	Tallow, pks	470
Grass-seed, bags	1,402	Tobacco, hhds	325
Hops, bales	323	Tobacco, pks	348
Hides, No.	4,211	Whisky, bbls	120
Hides, bdls	1,899	Wool, bales	540
Horns, bags	23	Ystle, bales	65
Leather, sides	7,007		

BEES-WAX—Has been quiet, but steady, with Yellow quoted at from 30c.@33c. for fair to choice ⅌ lb.

BRICKS—Meet with a moderate call within our range. Pale quoted at $3 25@$3 50; Jersey, $6@$6 50; Haverstraw, $6 50@$7; Long Island, $6 50@$7; Croton Front, $9@$12; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$30; Baltimore, $47@$50, ⅌ 1,000, and stock delivered from yard at an advance of $2@$3 ⅌ 1,000 on these figures.

CANDLES—Have been quoted steady, with Adamantine at 12½c.@17½c.; Paraffine, 20c.@21c.; Sperm, plain, 20c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ⅌ lb., but not in much request.

COAL—A very moderate inquiry has been noted for most kinds, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $17@$18; Liverpool Gas Cannel $12; Newcastle Gas, $6@$7; Scotch Gas, $6 50@$7 25; Provincial Gas, $4 50@$5 25; American Gas, $6 25@$6 75; Cumberland Soft, $5 75@$6 25; American Cannel, $12@$14, and Anthracite at $5@$6 50 for Chestnut to Stove.

COCOA—Dull and nominal; stock in first hands confined to 140 bags Guayaquil.

COFFEE—Quoted as before, but dull; 701 bags Rio, by the Eunis, sold on private terms. Stock of Rio and Santos here, 227,019 bags; of other kinds, 52,948 bags and 120,873 mats.

COTTON—Has been more active for early delivery, but at irregular prices, though the official quotations have not been altered....Ordinary quoted at 9½c.; Low Middling at 12⅛c.@12½c.; Middling at 13c.@13 3-16c....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,837 bales, (of which 1,112 bales were on last evening,) including 1,000 bales to shippers, 827 bales to spinners, and 10 bales to speculators....And for forward delivery, a moderate movement has been reported at a further reduction in prices....Sales have been reported since our last of 17,400 bales, (of which 4,900 bales were on last evening, and 12,500 bales to-day,) with 800 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with February options closing at 12⅞c.@12 29-32c.; March, 13 1-16c.@13 3-32c.; April, 13 5-16c.; May, 13 17-32c.; June, 13⅞c.; July, 13⅞c.@13 29-32c.; August, 14c.@14 1-32c., showing a decline of 1-16c.@3-32c. ⅌ lb., closing weak....The receipts at this port to-day were 5,148 bales, and at all the shipping ports were 19,902 bales, against 20,952 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 83,036 bales, against 87,072 bales last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 3,019,279 bales, against 2,586,834 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (four days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 37,395 bales; to the Continent, 19,249 bales; stock in New-York, 143,005 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 902,320 bales.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been inactive since our last within the range of $2 30@$2 35 for No. 1, short and full count.

FISH—Trade has been generally tame; values have not varied materially. We quote: Dry Cod from $5@$6 25 ⅌ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, $5 25@$7; new Mackerel quoted at $22@$28 for No. 1, $16@$18 for No. 2, and $10 50@$12 for No. 3, ⅌ bbl. Pickled Herrings, $4 50@$7; Smoked Herrings at 25c.@27c. for scaled, and 20c.@22c. for No. 1 ⅌ box; Dutch Herrings at $1 10@$1 15 ⅌ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more demand at essentially unchanged prices. The main inquiry has been for Minnesota Extras, (straight and patent, the latter mostly medium brands,) and City Mill Extras, and also for Superfine and No. 2, within the previous range. Regular shipping Extras, in lines, rather quiet, the bids having been few and unsatisfactory to sellers, and dealings confined mostly to odd lots, part from dock....Sales have been reported since our last of 15,700 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots, at $3 75@$8 15, chiefly at $5@$5 85; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 15@$4, mainly at $3 50@$3 75; very poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 15@$4 65, chiefly at $4 35@$4 50; inferior to choice Extra State, $4 80@$5 25, chiefly at $4 90@$5 15; choice to fancy do., $5 25@$5 75; City Mills Extras, $5 55@$6 50, mainly at $5 75@$6; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 80@$5 25, chiefly at $5@$5 20; round hoop Ohio at $4 80@$5 25, for small lots and lines and trade and family Extras within the previous range....Included in the sales have been 7,100 bbls. shipping stock, mostly City Mill and Minnesota Extras, and shipping Extras in lots, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour steady, on sales of 1,400 bbls....Rye Flour unchanged; sales 300 bbls. in lots....Corn Meal quiet at previous prices. Sales reported of equal to 450 bbls....Buckwheat Flour rather more salable at unchanged rates.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat attracted more attention toward the close, chiefly on export account, at generally steady rates. Winter Wheat held with firmness on, however, a restricted business. Sales have been reported since our last of 157,000 bushels, at $1 19 for strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store; $1 08@$1 09 for No. 3 Minnesota and Milwaukee Spring, afloat, closing at $1 08 for good, afloat, (with $1 10 reported bid for choice Milwaukee do., afloat,) $1 05@$1 06 for good to choice No. 3 Chicago Spring, in store; $1 16 for mixed Minnesota Spring, afloat; 89c.@97c. for Rejected Spring; $1 02 for New-York No. 4 Spring; $1 46 for White Western; $1 00½@$1 05 for New-York "no grade;" Red Winter mainly at $1 05, afloat....Corn has been very quiet again to-day, though prices favored buyers, in most instances. Little inquiry from any source....Sales have been reported since our last of only 46,500 bushels, at 62½c.@62¾c., chiefly at 62½c., for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection; 62½c.@62¾c. (nominally) for new Low Mixed do.; 60c.@62½c. for ungraded new Mixed Western; 55½c.@56c. for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat, (flat and regular;) 63c.@63½c. for new Yellow Western. Business almost wholly in car lots. A sale of 5,000 bushels new Mixed Western, March delivery, reported without reliable particulars; March options offered at 63½c....Rye, Peas, and Buckwheat essentially as last quoted, without further movements of importance....Of Barley, sales were reported of 8,000 bushels fair four-rowed State at 92c.; and (rumored) of 8,000 bushels very choice two-rowed do., February arrival, at 92½c. ⅌ bushel; market steady....Barley Malt quiet at former figures; sales 5,000 bushels Canada West at $1 25 ⅌ bushel, 60 and 90 days credit....Oats have been in more demand and quoted firmer in price, with sales reported of 26,000 bushels at 48½c. for No. 2 Chicago, in store; 47½c. (reported) for strictly prime Mixed Western, in store; 46c. for New-York No. 3; 50c.@51c. for White State, car lots, (with 49½c. bid for choice Mixed do.;) and within the previous range (nominally) for White Western....Hay, Straw, and Feed about as last quoted....Clover Seed firm but quiet; choice State quoted at 14¾c. bid; strictly prime do. at 14½c. bid. Sales reported of 250 bags State on private terms.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been very quiet, at previous prices. Gunny Bags quoted at 13c.@13½c. for heavy weights. Stock, 1,000 bales here and 700 bales at Boston. Native India Bagging quoted at 9c.; Borneo do. at 12½c.@12¾c. Stock here, 2,900 bales and at Boston, 2,000 bales. Domestic Cloth quoted at 13c. for standard.

HEMP—Quiet at unchanged prices; sales, 300 bales Jute Butts, to arrive, on private terms.

HIDES—Have been quoted steady on a moderate inquiry, with sales reported of 3,060 Montevideo at 20½c., gold, four months; 2,500 Dry Western Rio, 680 Dry Texas, 600 Wet-salted Texas, 700 City slaughter, 676 Bogota, 416 Savta, and 358 [illegible] on private terms....Stock in first hands here this morning, 114,400 Hides and 1,263 bales do., against 169,500 Hides and 1,064 bales do. same time last year.

HONEY—Has been slow of sale, yet quoted steady, with San Domingo, in bond, quoted at from 72½c.@75c., and Cuba at 80c., gold, ⅌ gallon.

HOPS—Have been in request, the better grades attracting most attention. Prices have been ruling firm. We quote: New-York State, new crop, quoted at 12c.@16c., (with fancy at higher figures;) Eastern, 10c.@15c.; Wisconsin, 10c.@15c.; Yearlings, 8c.@10c.; Olds, all growths, 4c.@6c.; California, 17c.@20c.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been moderately sought after, on the basis of late quotations.

LEATHER—Has been in fair request, for shipment, and quite moderate demand for manufacturing and home trade purposes, within the previous range.

MOLASSES—Of New-Orleans, 330 bbls. fair to choice sold at 49c.@60c., with small lots fancy at 61c.@63c. ⅌ gallon. Market otherwise dull at former figures.

NAILS—Have been in request, in a jobbing way, on the basis of $2 87½@$3 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Resin very quiet, with Strained Resin quoted at $1 60; good do. at $1 65 ⅌ 280 lb....Tar and Pitch dull and unchanged....Spirits Turpentine dull and heavy at 38½c. for merchantable ⅌ gallon....Stock in yard, 89,417 bbls. Resin, 2,033 bbls. Tar, and 4,679 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

PETROLEUM—Crude quiet; quoted at 8⅛c.@8¼c., in bulk, and 11½c. in shipping order for early delivery....Refined, for early delivery, dull; quoted at the close at 14½c.@14⅝c.; sales, 2,000 bbls. at 14⅝c....Refined, in cases, 19½c.@21c....Naphtha, 9c.@9½c....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery quoted at the close at 14½c....At Baltimore, for early delivery, 14¼c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held rather more firmly, but has been comparatively quiet....Sales for early delivery have been reported of 215 bbls. new Western Mess at $21 for uninspected, (to arrive,) and $21 25 for inspected....Western Prime Mess quoted at $20@$20 25; City do., $21 75@$22; Extra Prime, new, $16 ⅌ bbl.; sales 20 bbls. Western Prime Mess at $20 25....And for forward delivery, Western Mess in moderate demand, with February options quoted at the close at $21 05@$21 15; March at $21 05@$21 20; April at $21 20@$21 25; May at $21 25@$21 35; June at $21 35@$21 40....Sales since our last of 500 bbls. April at $21 25 and 750 bbls. June @$21 35....A good demand noted for Dressed Hogs, with City quoted up to 9¾c.@10½c. for heavy to light, and Pigs at 10¾c. ⅌ lb....Western Hogs at $9 50@$9 70....Cut-meats a shade firmer and wanted....Sales reported of 10,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 12 lb., at 12c.; 25 bxs. Rib Bellies at 11c.; 100 tcs. Pickled Hams on private terms; quoted at 13c.@13¼c.; and sundry small lots of City bulk stock at slightly improved prices. And for Western delivery, 400 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders at 7⅝c. ⅌ lb....Bacon has been again quoted stronger in price, on a good demand, particularly for prompt delivery. Sales reported of 200 bxs. City Long Clear for the West Indies, at 11⅝c., subsequently quoted at 12c. asked; and 100 bxs. Western Long Clear at 11⅝c. And for Western delivery, 1,500 bxs. Long and Short Clear at 10⅞c....Western Steam Lard moderately active, but somewhat irregular in price, and at the close weak....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 920 tcs. prime at $12 62½@$12 67½, including 200 tcs. for shipment....And for forward delivery, a fairly active business reported, wholly at the first public call, and between calls, no sales having been reported at the last call....Of Western Steam, sales have been made of 500 tcs. February option, at $12 62½, closing at $12 62½; 1,250 tcs. March at $12 77½@$12 80, closing at $12 77½; 250 tcs. April at $12 92½, closing at $12 92½@$12 95; 500 tcs. May, at $13 05, closing at $13 05@$13 07½; and 1,500 tcs. June, at $13 20, closing at $13 17½@$13 20....City Lard has been in fair demand, with sales reported of 250 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 12½c.@12⅝c....Refined Lard in moderate demand, and quoted for the Continent at 12⅞c.@13c., and for the West Indies at 13½c. ⅌ lb.; sales have been reported since our last of 400 tcs. for South America and the West Indies, at 13⅛c.; 100 tcs. for the West Indies, at 12⅝c.; and 500 tcs. for the Continent, at 13c....Beef steady and more active; sales 350 bbls. within our previous range, and 200 tcs. City Extra India Mess on private terms; quoted at $31 [illegible] $32 50. Also of Beef 50 bbls on private terms....The better qualities of Butter continue to sell quite readily, and command full rates. Low and medium grades, however, meet with a limited call, and rule weak in prices....We quote from 22c.@32c. for ordinary to choice State, 32c.@38c. for choice to very fancy do., the latter an extreme; 15c.@25c. for very poor to choice Western, with higher rates named for fancy in small lots; 18c.@21c. for ordinary to choice Rolls....The finer grades of Cheese are also in demand for shipment at steady figures....We quote on the basis of from 10½c.@13½c. for fair to fancy State Factory, and 9½c.@13c. for fair to fancy Ohio do....Eggs have been in more request within the range of from 18c.@22c. for fair to choice fresh stock, chiefly at 18c.@20c. ⅌ dozen....Tallow has been in good demand at very firm prices, with sales of 75,000 lb. good to prime at 9½c.@9⅝c.; 50 hhds. strictly prime City at 9 7-16c., and 150 hhds. at 9½c. ⅌ lb....Stearine firm, with prime Western, in tcs. quoted at 13c., and prime City, 13¼c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Has been in moderate demand in a jobbing way at steady rates. We quote fair to choice Carolina at $6 37½@$7 50; Louisiana at $5 75@$6 75; Rangoon at $6 37½@$6 50, currency, and $3 50@$3 [illegible] gold, in bond; Patna at $7 25@$7 50, currency, and $4@$4 25, gold, in bond, ⅌ 100 lb. Stock, 300 casks Carolina, 1,500 bbls. Louisiana, 11,500 bags Rangoon, and 1,500 bags Patna.

SALT—Has been quite moderately dealt in since our last, with Liverpool Ground quoted at from $1 [illegible] Liverpool Fine at $1 35@$2 50, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, 25c.; St. Martin's, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Very tame at 5½c.@5⅝c., gold. Stock here, 11,500 bags; at Boston, 3,500 bags.

SKINS—Have been in moderate request on the basis of previous prices.

SOAP—Has been selling to a fair extent in a jobbing way, with Castile quoted at 9c.@9½c.; Colgate's Family, 8⅛c., currency; Eureka, 7c.@7½c.; and W. F. Taylor's Family, 7c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been in generally limited request at essentially unchanged prices, with Mace quoted at $1 05@$1 10; No. 1 Nutmegs, 90c.@$1 [illegible]; Cassia, 23c.@23½c.; Cloves, 43c.@43½c.; [illegible] Pepper, 14c.@14½c.; White Pepper, 23½c.@[illegible]; Pimento, 12½c.@13½c.; Ginger, 8½c.@11c., gold, ⅌ lb.

STARCH—Continues in moderate demand, with Potato quoted at 4½c.@6c.; Western Corn quoted at 4½c.@5c. ⅌ lb.

SUMAC—Has been held with confidence, with Sicily at from $85@$135 for inferior to strictly choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia from $75@$80 ⅌ ton, but has been comparatively dull.

SUGARS—Raw more active, but quoted down to 7⅝c.@8c. for fair to good refining Cuba. Sales to-day, 1,127 hhds. Centrifugal at 8⅝c.@9½c.; 100 hhds. do. at 8⅞c., and 150 hhds. fair refining Cuba at 7⅞c....Refined in demand, with Cut Loaf quoted at 11c.@11⅛c., and other kinds as before.

WHISKY—Advanced to $1 12; sales, 120 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights have been quoted rather firmer, with a fairly active inquiry for accommodation, chiefly for Provisions, Cotton, Grain, and Oil-cake. The advanced figures claimed for grain room by steam to Liverpool tended to check the outward movement. Chartering business moderate. Grain tonnage quoted weaker here. Market otherwise without important alteration....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 300 bales Cotton, mainly at 5-16d. ⅌ lb.; 370 tons Provisions at 30s.@32s. 6d.; 150 tons Oil-cake at 25s.; 300 [illegible] at 47s. 6d. ⅌ ton, with grain room quoted at 8d. ⅌ bushel. Also, by steam, from the West, (at through rates,) 2,300 pkgs. Provisions on the basis of 78c. via New-York, 72½c. via Portland, and 75c.@78c. via Boston and Philadelphia. And a British bark, 387 tons, with Deals from St. John, reported at 80s.; and a British brig, 174 tons, with Deals and Birch, from do., (reported as chartered there,) at 85s., and 41s. 3d....For London, by sail, 1,000 tons Oil-cake at 23s. 6d.; by steam, 200 bales Hops at ⅜d. ⅌ lb.; 25 tcs. and 100 bbls. Pork at 7s. 6d. and 5s.; also a British ship, 790 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 18,000 bushels Grain at 9½d. ⅌ bushel....For Bristol, by sail, 50 tons Oil-cake at 25s. ⅌ ton, and, by steam, small lots of Cheese, reported at 45s. ⅌ ton....For Hull, by steam, 300 bxs. Bacon at 35s. ⅌ ton....For the United Kingdom, a German brig, about 300 tons, with Resin, from Wilmington, reported at 3s. 3d., with option of the Continent at 3s. 6d....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 580 tons, hence, with about 3,700 quarters Grain, reported at 6s. 4½d., and £10 gratuity; a Norwegian bark, 420 tons, hence, with about 2,800 quarters do., (one third of cargo in bags) at 6s. 3d.; another, 440 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters do., same terms....For Belfast, an Italian bark, 510 tons, hence, with equal to about 3,600 quarters Grain, reported, but without confirmation....For Dublin, Cork, or Belfast, a Norwegian bark, 370 tons, with about 2,600 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d. ⅌ quarter....For the Continent, direct, a Norwegian bark, 639 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Wood, reported on private terms....For Antwerp, by steam, 400 bales Cotton at ⅜c.@7⅜c. ⅌ lb.; 2,000 tcs. Lard at 40s. ⅌ ton; 200 bxs. Bacon, from Chicago, via Philadelphia, at 80c. ⅌ 100 lb., and 120 bxs. Bacon, from Providence, via Philadelphia, at 50s. ⅌ ton....For Oporto, a Norwegian bark, 371 tons, with about 2,800 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 19c., gold, ⅌ bushel....For Vianna, (Portugal,) an American schooner, 236 tons, with about 2,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, in ship's bags, at 20c., gold, ⅌ bushel....For Cadiz, an American schooner, 381 tons, with Lumber, from Brunswick, reported at $14 50, and back with Salt, north of Hatteras, at 11½c. ⅌ bushel....For Barbados, a British schooner, 127 tons, with Lumber, from St. John, reported at $8 50, and back, with Molasses, at $2 25....For Demarara, an American schooner, 133 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at 60c. ⅌ bbl....For Cardenas, an American bark, 419 tons, hence, with Empty Hogsheads, reported at 90c.; and an American schooner, 415 tons, with Shooks, from St. John, reported at 26c....For the north side of Cuba, an American schooner, 389 tons, from Philadelphia, and back, reported at $6 for Sugar....For St. Thomas, an American schooner, about 2,800 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, reported at $1,100....For Porto Rico, an American schooner, 278 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at $900....For Porto Rico and back, an American schooner, 293 tons, reported at about 49c. for Sugar....For Trinidad, P. S., an American schooner, 348 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at $1,200....For St. Kitts, an American schooner, about 2,500 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, reported at 40c. ⅌ bbl....For Valparaiso or Callao, an American bark, 707 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at about £1,600....For Savannah, a schooner, 285 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, at $1,000 currency....For Boston, two schooners, hence, with Coal at $1 60 ⅌ ton....For Philadelphia, two schooners, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, and another, with do., from Pensacola, at $7....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Pensacola, reported at $7 50.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 11⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅞c.; net receipts, 9,797 bales; gross, 10,452 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,035 bales; to the Continent, 4,030 bales; sales, 7,100 bales; stock, 376,919 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 2.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12½c.; Low Middling, 11⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.@10c.; net receipts, 2,074 bales; exports to the Channel, 1,635 bales; coastwise, 411 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 94,365 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 2.—Cotton dull; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12c.@12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.; net receipts, 629 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,600 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 80,717 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 2.—Cotton dull; Middling, 12⅜c.; Low Middling, 11⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 10½c.; net receipts, 1,466 bales; exports, coastwise, 171 bales; sales, 665 bales; stock, 73,574 bales.

THE BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—Wool—Market quite steady, with a fair demand from manufacturers, and all desirable grades continue to be held firm, particularly fine fleeces, good lots of Super and X Pulled, and Combing and Delaine selections. There is also a steady demand for No. 1 Fleeces. The sales have been at 45c.@50c. for XXX and No. 1 Ohio and Pennsylvania; 42c.@43c. for Michigan and No. 1 Fleeces, and 57c.@60c. for Washed Combing and Delaine. Super and X Pulled have been in fair demand at 35c.@55c., including choice lots of Eastern and Western Supers at 50c.@52c.; but most of the sales were within the range of 40c.@47c. California Wool remains unchanged, and has been in steady demand; the sales have been at 17c.@32c. for Fall, and 20c.@34c. for Spring.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 3, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MARRIED IN HASTE.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—FALSE SHAME—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. Arnott, Miss Marie Gordon.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE—Mr. Josh Hart.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND STATUARY.

STEINWAY HALL.—Recitals of Classical Music. 2 P. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH.—SACRED CONCERT.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No.* 1,257 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from* 4 *A. M. to* 9 *P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at* 4 *A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

There have been introduced to the House of Representatives three joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution in regard to the Presidential term. Mr. RANDALL's, which was first introduced, proposes that on and after the next election the President shall hold his office during the term of six years, and shall not thereafter be eligible for re-election. Mr. NEW's proposal is that the length of the term shall remain as at present, but that no President shall be eligible for election a third time. Mr. KNOTT's resolution, which was the one reported from the Judiciary Committee, is brief and decided, being in these words: "No person who has held, or may hereafter hold, the office of President shall ever again be eligible to said office." On behalf of the minority of that committee, Mr. FRYE submitted an amendment providing that on and after March 4, 1885, the Presidential term shall be six years, and making any one who has held the office for the full term, or for a part of the term of the length of two years, ineligible for re-election.

The subject was discussed at some length on Tuesday, and was again taken up yesterday. The debate was closed by an amusing speech from Mr. KNOTT, in which he gave a description of the sybaritic luxury of the Presidential mansion, which was strongly suggestive of *Claude Melnotte's* account of his marvelous villa. Mr. KNOTT evidently believes that no man who has ever enjoyed the "richest wines," "choicest viands," and "the very air perfumed by rare exotics," which constitute some of the chief attractions of the White House, would ever return to private life without a struggle. Mr. KNOTT did not make any reference to "blood" or the "imperial purple," though he did contrive to lug in CAIUS MARIUS as originally responsible for the third term. But he is obviously unable to see that a man who enters the White House as a simple American citizen can fail to emerge from it a depraved Oriental despot. Hence his desire to prevent the people from corrupting their Presidents overmuch. Failing in the attempt to get rid of the subject by a recommittal to the committee, the House first voted down an amendment making the term, beginning with 1881, six years without eligibility for re-election, then rejected Mr. FRYE's amendment beginning the six years' experiment in 1885, and finally threw out Mr. KNOTT's resolution by 149 yeas to 106 nays, the affirmative vote lacking 46 of the requisite two-thirds.

The strange delay which has occurred in presenting the final report of the Canal Commission has been made the subject of discussion in the State Legislature. Senator WOODIN very naturally thinks that it is high time some practical measures were taken to remedy the abuses which Gov. TILDEN claims the credit of bringing to light. Several months ago, one of the organs of the Governor declared that while other persons were merely talking about reform, Mr. TILDEN was dragging canal "Bosses" to prison, and we pointed out at the time that this was a great stretch of the imagination. We cannot ascertain, after diligent inquiry, that any of the "canal thieves" have as yet been shut up within prison walls, or that effectual measures have been taken for compelling the restoration of stolen property to the State. The Republicans in the Senate now insist on vigorous measures of prosecution, and they might fairly point to the whisky Rings in the West as an example of what is needed. It cannot be supposed that "Canal Reform" can be kept dragging on in its present shape until the time approaches for the next elections. Canal reports were literally rained upon the public last October and November, but since then the Commission has preserved a most judicious silence. Perhaps the Republicans in the Senate will now succeed in rousing it from its Winter sleep.

In the State Senate yesterday Mr. WOODIN introduced a somewhat comprehensive bill "relating to the local Government of the City of New-York." What is new in this bill is not necessary, and what is necessary is not new. It contains a number of salutary provisions in regard to a limitation of the amount of assessment bonds, to the uniform adoption of the contract system, to keeping expenditures within the limits of appropriations, &c., nearly all of which are better defined in the bills introduced by Mr. FISH in the Assembly, and explained in these columns yesterday. One of the few reforms in the bill not otherwise provided for, is its requirement that inspectors of public works shall have at least five years' practical experience of the description of work they are appointed to inspect. As to its clauses extending the powers of the Board of Aldermen, the recent experience of this community will prevent these from ranking as reforms at all. It is a good practical maxim of government to confer power where it is likely to be faithfully exercised. Unfortunately, the Board of Aldermen does not possess the first requisite for being intrusted with additional authority over the conduct of local affairs.

Most of the new laws called for by the adoption of the constitutional amendments in 1874 were passed by the last Legislature, but the two subjects of local railroads and a State Board of Audit remained to be provided for during this session. Senator PRINCE has prepared and introduced two bills for this purpose, one of which authorizes the formation of companies for the construction and operation of local railroads, with such powers as may be granted by the local authorities, and subject to the several conditions prescribed in the bill. The second constitutes the Controller, Attorney General, and Secretary of State a Board of Audit to hear and in their discretion allow all private claims against the State, except those which come legally before the Canal Appraisers. Their report is to be presented at the opening of the session to the Legislature, whose only duty is to make the appropriations necessary to pay the bills, but by concurrent resolution a re-audit may be ordered.

It appears that Gen. BANKS never wrote the letter which the *World* published as coming from him. It was rather a clever letter in its way, but we hope that the *World* does not mean to go into the business of manufacturing opinions for all real or supposed candidates between now and election day. It is bad enough to have to read genuine letters, without being taken in by sham ones. Gen. BANKS should take the *World's* Washington correspondent into a quiet corner, and give him a piece of his mind.

The Democrats appear to be giving up hope of electing the next President. The insubordination to the party leaders which is daily becoming more manifest in the House of Representatives is explained by the determination of individual members to sacrifice none of the views which they believe to be popular with their constituents for the sake of a harmonious policy on the financial or any other question. So the Democratic programme is likely to continue the same piece of political conglomerate which it is at present, and the Democratic "watchword" promises to be "each one for himself, and confusion to the party." A similar lack of confidence in their ability to win this Fall was betrayed in the Democratic support given to the proposal to make the next President ineligible for re-election. In view of the very uncertain chance of taking control of the Administration in 1877, the Democrats seem disposed to think that it is not too soon to begin to keep the course open for a President of their choice in 1881.

The prospects of the new Tariff bill are not improving. The Democrats are afraid to retain the provision reimposing the duties on tea and coffee, and that part of the bill will probably never be reported to the House. In such a case, the supporters of the bill will be required to show very clearly that the changes of other duties will be without prejudice to the revenue before they can get a Republican vote in its favor. With the nineteen millions of new revenue secured by the tea and coffee duties, any failure of the calculations in regard to the increased elasticity of income from the reduction and simplification of miscellaneous duties would be amply provided against. With these omitted, it will, we suspect, be as easy for the opponents of the bill to show a probable deficit of six millions from its enactment as it would be for its friends to support their claim that, apart from tea and coffee, the bill would add at least six millions to the annual receipts from Customs.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Although it is only the first week in February, and no one can tell what may happen between now and June—still less between now and November—it must be clear to all sharp-eyed observers that the Republican Party is getting into excellent condition for the Presidential campaign. It is stronger and healthier than it was six months ago. A better feeling exists among leaders and followers. Of course, there is, and probably always will be, a large number of critics who stand outside "nagging" at it; that must be expected. It must be a poor party which has no enemies. The main thing to know is that the party itself is gaining ground rather than losing it, and this fact will scarcely be contested by anybody who is capable of forming an opinion on the subject. The financial policy with which the Republicans are identified commends itself more and more to the approbation of the country. Many idle charges against the Administration have been swept aside. It was said that Secretary BRISTOW, or some one connected with the Government, would undoubtedly interfere to save the members of the St. Louis Whisky Ring from punishment—but instead of any attempt of that kind, the prosecutions have been pushed with extraordinary energy, and terrible examples have been made of all the offenders whose guilt has thus far been brought home to them. The fate of MCKEE and others will long be remembered in the history of the country.

Then, again, we have gained strength by the weakness of our adversaries. A more melancholy exhibition we have never seen made by a great party than that which the Democrats in Congress have presented to the world. They have scarcely any plans, and what few they have would be highly mischievous in their effects upon the country. They cannot agree—they never will be able to agree—on the subject of the finances. A few want specie payments, the majority demand inflation. But the bulk of the party is, unfortunately, on the wrong side. Day after day is spent in personal controversies, in meaningless discussions, in caucuses which leave every disputed question more muddled and more hopeless of settlement than it was before. The party is embarrassed by some of its Southern members, and deeply injured by the incurable tendency of others to make speeches without the slightest regard to the effect they are calculated to produce. There is no one animating principle which is sufficiently dear to the whole party to lead the members to unite upon it. It is a bundle of sticks, but without a cord to tie it together. And this is a disadvantage which the Democrats can scarcely hope to see removed during the present session. We are in the eighth week of that session, and each day's proceedings end like all that have gone before it. There has been ample time for the people to judge what sort of representatives and officials the Democratic Party is likely to give them, and the impression made is anything but a favorable one.

Thus far, then, the Republican cause is clearly not declining. There are no such irreconcilable differences prevailing in our ranks as those which baffle and dishearten the Democratic Party. No doubt the question as to the selection of candidates for the chief posts will excite many a warm controversy, some misunderstandings, and a few hot words here and there. There will be great jealousy among probable candidates, and a few disagreeable incidents produced by over-eagerness to reach the prize. These are the inevitable fruits of a great political contest. But we expect to see the question of selecting candidates decided in a great degree by the drift of events, which is often more powerful than the best-laid schemes of politicians. It is a great advantage to have the "third term" bugbear definitively thrown overboard by common consent, even if it is to be replaced by rumors which are sure to stir up bitter controversy. We have always expressed but one hope on the subject, which is that the strongest and most worthy men in our party will be sent to the people as our candidates. In that hope we see many reasons to have greater confidence than ever, and we are therefore not anxious to "nail the colors" of any particular candidate "to the mast," or to attempt to interfere with an issue which will probably in a large degree tend to settle itself.

AN INQUIRER ANSWERED.

The letter from "Merchant," published in another column, raises some questions which we are glad to answer, since we are thus enabled to throw light on a subject which is not so well understood as it should be. The general purpose of the article to which he refers was to show that an inconvertible paper currency, which is not at par with gold, is redundant, and that its depreciation is in proportion to its redundancy. While believing that we proved these propositions, we do not for a moment assert that the premium on gold is at every moment an exact measure of the excess of paper in circulation. Such a statement would be a manifest absurdity, since the premium on gold changes every day in the year and every hour in the day. We do, however, contend that taking considerable periods of time together, the premium on gold measures the excess of paper in actual circulation. Periods might, perhaps, be selected when the rule would be found to fail even in this modified form, not because of any fallacy in the principle on which it is based, but because other influences might for a time defeat or counterbalance its operation.

In the first place, it is to be noted that a variation in the amount of exchanges to be effected will cause the same result as a variation in the amount of currency in circulation. If the amount of exchanges increases, and the amount of currency remains the same, the effect is precisely the same as if the exchanges had remained unchanged and the currency had been diminished. The efficiency of the currency is increased and its depreciation is thereby lessened. In the second place, it is not at all necessary that there should be a withdrawal of the currency by the Government or the banks in order to effect a decrease in the volume of the actual circulation. The same result may be accomplished by the locking up of a portion of the circulation in banks or by hoarding it in private hands. We are now prepared to answer intelligibly our correspondent's queries.

The period when Mr. BOUTWELL was Secretary of the Treasury was one of general confidence and business activity. The public debt was being reduced, great railroad enterprises were being urged forward, the mines and iron mills were in prosperous operation, the crops were abundant, immigrants were pouring into our ports, and there was a general feeling of buoyancy in all branches of industry and trade. Under such conditions, the amount of the exchanges to be effected and of the currency needed to conduct them was largely increased. The result was the same as if the currency had been contracted. Its depreciation was lessened, or, in other words, the premium on gold fell. Moreover, during the period, the currency was permanently diminished by the retirement of the three per cent. certificates, as well as temporarily decreased by the large balances carried by the Treasury. The second period to which our correspondent refers was that immediately succeeding the panic of 1873. Confidence for the time being was utterly destroyed, business was prostrated, a run was made upon the banks, the banks suspended payment, and great numbers of worthy people, distrusting everything, scraped together all the greenbacks and bank-notes they could obtain, and hoarded them, as the best representatives of value obtainable. Here was a contraction of the currency resulting from entirely opposite causes, but producing the same result, a fall in the gold premium. Some $26,000,000 of unauthorized greenbacks were set afloat by the Secretary of the Treasury, but the issue was not great enough to counterbalance the amount hoarded, and a great portion of it probably shared the same fate. At the same time, the market for foreign exchange was utterly prostrated. No general theory can be safely founded on such exceptional circumstances, but so far as they can be analyzed, they entirely support the views which we have expressed.

As we have already shown in these columns, the contraction of the currency under the acts of June 20, 1874, and Jan. 14, 1875, is more apparent than real. The entire period since the former date has been one of great business depression. Railroad building has received an almost total check, the mines and mills are idle or working on half time, and there is a general lack of confidence and an indisposition to engage in new enterprises. A large share of this state of affairs is due to the uncertainty and doubt concerning our future financial policy. Business has decreased in much greater ratio than the volume of the currency. Although the absolute volume has been diminished, the volume relatively to transactions has increased. The result is the same as if the currency had been inflated, and consequently the premium on gold has risen.

Our correspondent is not alone in his support of the theory that the premium on gold is occasioned by "changes in the supply and demand," but it is utterly fallacious, nevertheless. So far as regards the supply of gold, taken broadly, it is not subject to change except through long periods of years. With the immense product of our mines and the accessibility of foreign markets, it can never truly be said that there is a short supply of gold, except for the moment. A corner in gold or a sudden increase in importations, may cause a demand which the market is unable to supply on the instant, and the premium may run up temporarily until the demand is supplied by importation or otherwise. But these are merely affairs of the moment, and furnish no explanation of the central fact—the depreciation of the currency. The difficulty with this theory is that it will suit any state of the currency as well as the present one. If there were two thousand millions of dollars of paper in circulation, it would still be possible to account for its depreciation by the declaration that it was due to the lack of gold. To the question, why should there be a premium on gold at all? it furnishes no answer whatever, and if it cannot account for this primary fact, it cannot account for the secondary fact of the fluctuations in the gold premium.

"GOTHIC" HOUSES.

Few persons who are interested in the improvement of the architecture of our houses can have failed to notice, with more or less pleasure, the modifications of style that have been introduced during the last ten or fifteen years. Though some of the experiments have produced results to which it is difficult to get accustomed, and which are more odd than beautiful, even oddity is a relief from the monotony of brown or grayish-yellow stone which has made many miles of our fashionable avenues a weary desert. The flat, unrelieved fronts, the rectangular, high windows of uniform size and shape; the lofty flights of stone steps with unvaried balustrades; the half-developed balconies, consisting of a single shelf under the window, and the level line of the roof loaded with a ponderous cornice—any one who has counted the repetitions of these in Fifth or Madison avenue can hardly help welcoming any change. Recently, some of our architects have introduced a variety of color in the stone or brick work; have thrown out graceful bay-windows, and sheltered the doorway with pillared porticoes or canopies; have varied the forms of the windows to give some conception of the chambers within; have arranged light balconies that are attractive both to passers-by and to the inmates of the dwelling, and have given us a glimpse of real roof, or provided gables or dormer windows at the top of the face of the house. To these architects the public owes a debt of appreciation and gratitude. They have made a beginning in what, we are confident, will ultimately be a complete revolution in our domestic architecture.

For want of a better name, it has been customary to call the work of the group of architects who are engaged in promoting these changes the "new Gothic"; but the name has only a very vague application. The gentlemen whose work is thus designated are in no sense members of a school, and there is but slight similarity in their methods. Yet there is a certain fitness in the name to which the new style has given rise. So far as it is really an improvement on the old, it is the result of the spirit which controlled the best Gothic work during the period of its greatest excellence. Those who suppose that the essential element of Gothic architecture was the pointed arch and the modes of construction to which its use logically led, have only grasped a portion of the character of that superb system. It would be difficult, and indeed impossible to apply the Gothic principle to our modern houses, if the arch and its connections were the indispensable expression of that principle. No one supposes that we can build on City lots one hundred feet deep, and from twenty to thirty feet wide, each of which is a part of a long series of similar lots, a building with groined arches and flying buttresses, with wide and high window openings, filled with stained glass. But the same class of architects who built the cathedrals and abbeys of the thirteenth century—the most splendid products of the Gothic system—also built numerous convenient and beautiful houses in the cities of that period, when the lots were small and the streets narrow, and when other conditions were more unfavorable to fine work than those which the modern architect is obliged to face. The manner in which this was done is described by M. VIOLLET-LE-DUC. "There were not," he says, "strictly speaking, absolute rules for the application of certain forms. The only rule was that of rigorous observation of one principle, with entire liberty to each to go his own way within the limits which that principle imposed. That principle is this: To render every requirement of construction and every means used apparent; whether the dwelling were of brick, of wood, or of stone, its form and aspect were the result of the use of these different materials." After naming a number of instances of the application of this principle—the uncovered timbers, the iron work on the surface, the uncased stairways, &c., the writer says, "Certainly this is very different from our houses of brick which imitate stone, our wooden partitions clothed with plaster, our stairways which cut across the middle of windows, our light-openings that are as large for small rooms as for great, our chimney-flues that are ashamed to be seen, and from that perpetual concealment of everything which ought to be in our private dwellings, where plaster is painted to imitate wood or marble, or wood to imitate stone, and where the poorest construction hides under an outside coating of luxury."

This is not an exaggerated picture of a great many of our houses, and it is in combating it that the "Gothic" architects of the day are rendering a service. It would be hard to carry the principle of M. VIOLLET-LE-DUC too far. The more we insist that the construction of our house shall be as nearly as possible what it seems, the better work we shall get, and the richer opportunities we shall have to make our homes really beautiful. There is something permanently attractive in any thoroughly well-done piece of work, whatever its form, because no very bad form can consist with essential excellence of method. The hopeful feature of the modern architecture to which we have referred is, that it is in some degree animated by the spirit of the mediæval *maître de l'œuvre.*

A CHANGE OF FLAG.

During the war of the rebellion such a panic fell upon American ship-owners, in consequence of the depredations of rebel cruisers, that many vessels changed their flags. Though American-built, sailed and owned by Americans, and registered in Custom-houses of the United States, ships were transferred to temporary foreign ownership and carried foreign flags. The exact extent of the diminution of our mercantile fleet from this cause cannot now be stated. On the Atlantic, a majority of these denationalized vessels took the British flag. On the Pacific, where the *Shenandoah* was long a terror of the seas, the Hawaiian colors were usually selected by those who sought protection under a foreign flag. These operations at first attracted but little attention. The stress and the strain of the war on land were too great to allow much consideration to be given to the fact that, in addition to a general stagnation of the ship-building interest, our merchant marine was being gradually diminished by a steady process of denationalization.

During the latter part of the war, however—when the dangers of the sea, so far as privateers were concerned, had materially abated—applications for American registry, from owners of these temporarily foreign vessels, began to pour in upon Congress. It is needless to say that they met with a decided, almost stern, refusal. It was pointed out that the owners of such craft had refused to stand and take their share of the risks and perils of war with their fellow-citizens. These men, argued those opposed to such a change of flags, have forsaken their own national colors; they have chosen those of other Governments; let them abide by their choice. Finally, as if to clinch the matter, Congress, in 1866, enacted a law providing that no ship or vessel which had been registered as an American vessel, pursuant to law, and which should have been under the flag and protection of any foreign nation during the war, should be registered as an American vessel, nor should have the privileges of such registry, except under the provisions of an act of Congress. This was designed to preclude any possibility of these vessels being received under the American flag by friendly officials. It compelled all applicants to go directly to Congress; and Congress, as we have seen, steadily pursued the policy of refusal in nearly all such cases.

There were a few exceptions to the general rule. The bark *Azor*, plying between the Azores and the United States, directly across the track of the rebel cruisers, and then the only American vessel engaged in that trade, was permitted to resume an American registry, after having sailed under a British flag during the war. The ship *Alhambra*, in the Pacific trade, and flying the Hawaiian colors while the rebel cruisers were afloat, was another exception to this rule. But in her case it was claimed that the extensive repairs put upon her in an American port brought her within the technical provisions of the Registry law requiring a three-fourths American ownership in a vessel which should be entitled to domestic registry. Hence it happens that to-day there are many vessels owned, built, and sailed by citizens of the United States, claiming American ports as their own, but to all intents and purposes belonging to the mercantile fleets of foreign nations. There is no sentiment whatever in the desire of their owners to hoist the Stars and Stripes over them again. Against these vessels, nominally foreign, there are discriminating duties which prevent their engaging in the coastwise trade, and which lay an additional burden upon all foreign goods imported in them.

This whole question has now been revived in the House by the application of the ship *Arctic* for an American registry. The vessel was engaged in carrying supplies from a New-England port to the New-Bedford whaling fleet in the North Pacific Ocean during the war. Her errand was one of mercy and necessity. She sailed under the Hawaiian flag and so escaped capture. The House has passed a bill granting her an American registry, and the debate and action of the House indicate a decided change of sentiment on this question since the passage of the law of 1866. Curiously enough, a West Virginia Democrat, Mr. HEREFORD, favored the bill, while a New-York Democrat, Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, opposed it on the sentimental grounds on which similar propositions were refused during the earlier years of his Congressional service. It may be said that the plea of patriotic devotion, so common in 1866 and 1867, was reinforced by the more mercenary arguments of ship-builders, who saw their craft in danger from a return of these denationalized vessels to their original flag. It was very conclusively shown, however, in the late debate, that the continued debarring of these voluntarily alien ships has failed to have any effect in reviving our depressed ship-building trade. And it was said with some force that, now that the sound of the hammer has been silent in all our ship-yards for many years, it does seem inexpedient to continue the existence of a barrier against American-built vessels which may seek again the American flag. The *Arctic*, an old vessel, is at least likely to end her days under the colors which she originally carried into foreign seas. It is possible that her good fortune may be shared by all the American fleet that sailed out under alien flags.

A GROUNDLESS SCANDAL.

One of our contemporaries, the *Sun*, was misled yesterday into publishing a cruel and entirely unfounded calumny affecting the Earl of Dunraven and a lady belonging to a highly respectable Quebec family. The story was evidently concocted by some malicious person, who desired to inflict as much pain as possible on two estimable families. It was inserted in the *Sun* by means of a series of representations made by a couple of apparently respectable men and backed up by pretended letters from Quebec. Lord Dunraven has been confined by illness to his hotel during the past ten days, and the train of circumstances in which he is alleged to have taken a part are all new to him. It is bad enough for a man to be made the subject of such a scandal, but it is ten times worse for a lady, and we are confident that our contemporary will regret the manner in which it has been imposed upon, and the pain it has unintentionally occasioned.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

Mme. Titiens was heard last evening in "Il Trovatore," a well-worn opera against which the *dilettanti* of the period habitually inveigh, but which nevertheless attracts, twice or three times during a season, a goodly audience. Although there is more of melodrama than of tragedy in Verdi's work, Mme. Titiens' performance of *Leonora*, if it does not rise to the dignity of her *Norma* or her *Lucrezia*, is full of fire and power. Lyrically, too, it is exceedingly fine. Her vocalization is sure and brilliant, and hence the florid numbers of the score take on all their wonted effect, while, of course, whenever the composer permits it, the grand phrasing and elocution of the artist reveal themselves. Mme. Titiens' highly-expressive acting and singing found special scope for display last night in the tower scene of the last act, her interpretation of the ornate but touching air, "D'amor sull' ali," combining, as it rarely does, profound sentiment with the requisite showiness, if the use of that word is permissible. The soprano's *aria d'entrata*, commencing "Tacea la notte" was a trifle less effective than the final cavatina. In "Il Trovatore" Mme. Titiens had the co-operation of Signori Brignoli and Orlandini, and that of Miss Beaumont. It is rather late in the day to speak of Signor Brignoli's qualities and defects, and we shall therefore not attempt an extended reference to his personation of *Manrico*. Suffice it to say that if the familiar tenor did not exactly electrify his hearers, he never offended them, and, further, that by arts resulting from long experience, he gave proper emphasis to those passages of "Il Trovatore"—such as "Deserto sulla terra," "Ah si, ben mio," and the serenade in the first act—the suave melody of which is not to be resisted. Transposition was occasionally resorted to, by both Mme. Titiens and Signor Brignoli, but this is nothing new on the American or foreign stage. Signor Orlandini's *Conte di Luna*, we have only to add, was a creditable effort, and Miss Beaumont's portrayal of *Azucena* was remarkably clever, the scene with *Manrico* in the second act being played with so much vigor, that the lady had to reappear twice after it had terminated. The "Miserere" was, naturally, redemanded, and there was much applause throughout the representation, for the equable excellence of which Mr. Max Maretzek merits great praise. Mr. Strakosch's announcements for the balance of the week set down a last night of "Lucrezia Borgia" for Friday, and a matinée rendering of "Norma" on Saturday. A performance of "Norma" is to occur at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Monday evening, and it may here be mentioned that the sale of seats for that *solennité* is now in progress.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE NEW TARIFF.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with great pleasure the invitation of a discussion on the tariff in THE TIMES, viz.:

> "Any measure of tariff reform ought to be accompanied by the most thorough discussion of its details, and we shall give all possible facilities for a frank interchange of views among those qualified to speak intelligently on the subject."

I avail myself of your permission, leaving the question of my speaking on the tariff intelligently to yourself and the readers of your journal.

First—Your correspondent "Pro Bono Publico" objects to see sal soda or soda and saleratus on the free list. This article is used largely for manufacturing soap and in other manufactures; it is, therefore, to all intents a raw material, and it is one of the chief principles of the proposed tariff not only to give our home manufactures as much of the raw material as is consistent with the present state of the revenue "free," but also to facilitate the importation of the material by giving the Custom-houses the least possible control over it. Your correspondent says:

> "On account of the high price of labor, coal, and salt, (chloride of sodium being the base of soda ash,) soda ash cannot be manufactured in the United States as cheaply as it can be imported, duty paid or free. Hence the tax, in shape of duty paid, falls on the English manufacturer."

It is marvelous that such a statement should be made in sober earnest. But if it really is so, and the English manufacturer does put on the extra one-fourth of a cent duty on his soda, which we propose to abolish, the home manufacturer is thereby benevolently protected by his foreign competitor, and in point of protection has certainly no cause to complain. Your correspondent further states:

> "The best known brand in this country is to-day being sold to the trade at 3¾ cents in kegs, and 4¾ cents in pound packages, and surely that is cheap enough for any one. To place the imported article on the free list would be to seriously injure this industry, if not to cripple it."

The average home price is, according to this statement, 4¼ cents per pound; our present duty is ¼ of a cent per pound, which will inflict an injury of not quite six per cent. on the product. But considering that the foreign cost of soda and soda ash is about £9 to £9 5s., and that the freight in average costs £1 per ton, the natural protection our home makers of soda have on the freight alone is equal to nearly the ¼ of a cent per pound that it is proposed to abolish.

Second—A member of the firm of H. Herman & Co. said to your reporter:

> "So far as the bill touches the articles in which we deal, it is a perfect humbug, as I will show you by figures. Under the present tariff Italian cloth thirty-two inches wide pays 8 cents per square yard and 40 per cent. ad valorem, or a duty on each yard of 13 40-100 cents. Under the proposed tariff, each square yard paying 15 cents, the duty on a thirty-two-inch piece of cloth would be 13 37-100 cents, which is certainly an inconsiderable reduction. Next, take a twenty-cent mohair, for dress goods, thirty-two inches wide. At present it pays a duty of 35 per cent. ad valorem, and if it weighs over four ounces it pays a duty of 50 cents per pound, making a total of 19½ cents. Under the proposed tariff of 80 cents per pound, each yard would pay 20 cents, which is an increase of 2½ per cent. of the tariff, or of ½ cent per yard. As to woolens, we will take a heavy cloth, costing ninety-six cents, and weighing twenty-five ounces to the yard. At present it pays 35 per cent. of its cost, less 5 per cent., and also at the rate of 50 cents per pound for its weight, making the duty on a yard $1 09 85-100. Under the proposed tariff of 70 cents per pound the duty would be $1 09 per yard, a reduction of less than one cent a yard, all of which is in the face of a considerable reduction in the tariff on raw wool and of free dye-stuffs. The effect of this clause of the bill is to aid the domestic manufacturers, and to enable them to throw their goods off on the American market without giving the importers a corresponding advantage."

Now, in the first place, the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, the importers, and Congressmen, one and all, are craving for specific duties. How in the world is it possible to make such a line of goods as Italian cloths specific in duties without getting into these very discrepancies in some, and be it remembered only a limited, class of importations? But these very discrepancies are in existence now under the present tariff, which imposes the double duty of eight cents per square yard and in addition thereto forty per cent. ad valorem.

Then the gentleman discovered an actual increase in some outlandish article of mohair of two and one-half per cent., which I do not feel disposed to dispute or look into; a specific duty is an omelet, and you cannot make an omelet without breaking eggs. When England still had a tariff on manufactures, there was a duty of seven shillings and sixpence on each gold watch imported, and two shillings and sixpence on each silver watch, which clearly demonstrates that certain sacrifices must be made whenever a specific duty is imposed.

During the memorable Don Pacifico debate, twenty-five years ago, Lord Russell made a very happy remark. He said, "My noble friend [Lord Palmerston] is not the Minister of Greece, France, or Russia; he is the Minister for Foreign Affairs of England." I will simply content myself by saying, in the most respectful manner, that this proposed tariff is not intended for the benefit of manufacturers or importers, (in fact, not one of them has even been consulted,) but it is a measure for the benefit of revenue and the consumers. Both have been sadly neglected during fifteen years, and it is but fair that they should be also consulted for once, as it is obvious that they have, after all, the greatest interest in a revenue tariff.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

J. S. MOORE, Bureau of Statistics.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1876.

THE GOLD PREMIUM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following I take from an editorial in THE TIMES of to-day, entitled the "Road to Resumption":

> "Gold has been at a greater or less premium in the United States ever since the suspension of specie payments and the issue of an inconvertible currency. Therefore, the currency is redundant and depreciated. Whatever might be the result of such calculations, the premium on gold shows that there is too much currency in circulation, as unmistakably as the thermometer shows the temperature. Indeed, a man might as well try to prove the thermometer in error by an abstruse calculation of the amount of heat given out by the sun as to attempt to show that the currency is not redundant, in the face of the fact that gold is at a premium."

Does the above mean that the gold premium is the measure of the excess of the Treasury note circulation? If the gold premium express the degree of excess as the thermometer reflects the degree of temperature, how do you account for the fact that the gold premium declined while Boutwell was Secretary of the Treasury, while the Treasury note circulation was not decreased, and that in 1873 it fell below 108, at the very time Richardson was increasing the circulation, and, more recently, that it advanced during 1875, at the very time when this circulation was diminishing under the Sherman act? Will not these changes in the premium be found to have been caused by the changes in the supply and demand? I venture these questions as I feel an interest in seeing THE TIMES correct, being one of its oldest readers.

MERCHANT.

NEW-YORK.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Dayton (Ohio) *Journal* looks upon Mr. Thurman as the most excessive talker for a man of real ability who ever sat in the Senate.

The Baltimore *Sun* says that the income tax was an odious, oppressive, and inquisitorial burden even when first imposed, and that to revive it now would have been madness as well as oppressive.

Even the Cincinnati *Enquirer* is getting weary of its Congress. It complains that eight weeks have been spent in getting ready for investigations, and that nothing has been done up to this time.

The Richmond *Dispatch* does not want either President or Vice President taken from the South, but it does hope that a really great-hearted and wise man will be selected as the candidate of the Democratic Party.

People in Toronto are scandalized by reports that the Province has been called upon to pay $51 for bag wigs, official hats, folding silk cocked hats, &c., for a late Speaker of the Assembly, and that a chair which cost the Government $40 now adorns the ex-Speaker's residence.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* calls Toombs the biggest ghost the Confederacy left the South, but intimates that it is idle for him to be gibbering now about what he "fought for," when, as everybody knows, he did little or no fighting when the opportunity was furnished him, and only the inclination was wanting.

The Albany *Journal* copies THE TIMES' article concerning the two bills affecting the City which have been introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Fish, and says: "It would seem that such measures need no argument. Tammany Hall, which makes the departments a political machine, may object, but we can conceive of nobody else. Both are measures of substantial and effective reform."

Two defeats of the Democratic Party with candidates from New-York convinces the Richmond *Dispatch* that it is absolutely impossible that it should be triumphant upon a third trial with a horse from the same stable. Besides, it adds, "Mr. Tilden has no remarkable traits of character, no national fame at all, and no irrepressible vim and adroitness that could rush him on the upward way to the Presidency in spite of those unfavorable facts to which we allude."

At the Connecticut Prohibitionists' Convention one elderly man said that in his town there were but three prohibitionists—himself, wife, and "another woman." They organized and made themselves President, Vice President, and Secretary. The Secretary had moved out of town, and in order that the idea of having delegates in the convention might be preserved he [the speaker] had appointed his wife, and she in turn had delegated him, and both were present, having left their town temporarily in the hands of the Philistines.

The Boston *Advertiser* thus expresses its views: "The proposed tariff is a bill of details, and is open to assault from many quarters. But the grand objection to it will be that at a most critical stage in the industries of the country, when they need nothing so much as assurance that the conditions to which they have been slowly adjusted will not be needlessly changed, this scheme—avowedly the work of two or three apostles of free trade, going as far as they dare—would set aside all calculations, and make all business a speculation for many years to come."

OBITUARY.

DAVID TORRANCE, BANKER.

David Torrance, President of the Bank of Montreal, died in that city on the 1st inst. He was well and favorably known in commercial and financial circles in this City, where he was born in the year 1805. He was the head of the mercantile firm of David Torrance & Co., Montreal, and in early life took an active part in the first steam-boat enterprises. His firm were the first direct importers of tea to this country from China, and in all commercial matters he held a first place in his adopted city. His early years were spent in Kingston, Canada, with his father, James Torrance, who also carried on an extensive business at that place. In [illegible] he entered the service of his uncle, the late Mr. John Torrance, as clerk, and about 1832 became a partner in the house of his uncle, then carried on under the name of John Torrance & Co. With a view to extending the business of the concern, in 1835 Mr. Torrance entered into partnership with Mr. Young in Quebec, under the firm of Torrance & Young, and on the retirement of the late Mr. John Torrance, the firm name was changed to that of D. Torrance & Co., which continued to the date of his demise, his partners for many years past having been Mr. Thomas Cramp and his son John. The house of which Mr. David Torrance was the senior partner has been foremost in the leading branches of Canadian commerce for over thirty years.

REV. DR. CHARLES C. KEYS.

Rev. Dr. Charles C. Keys died on Tuesday last at his late residence, No. 54 East Seventy-eighth street, of Bright's disease, after an illness of two months' duration. The deceased was the son of the late David Keys, of this City, was educated for the ministry under private tutelage, and began preaching before he was twenty years of age in Woodbury, Conn. In 1838, after twenty-three years of earnest work in the ministry, he retired from his pastoral labors, and thereafter lived in private until his death. Although his connection with the ministry was practically severed in 1838, he continued until his decease a member of the New-York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He leaves three sons, who all occupy prominent mercantile positions in California and elsewhere. The funeral will take place to-day at 11 A. M. at the Eighty-sixth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, between Fourth and Lexington avenues.

THE BOARD OF LAKE UNDERWRITERS.

BUFFALO, Feb. 2.—The International Board of Lake Underwriters held their annual session here to-day, with R. J. Smith, of Milwaukee, President, and William Lovering, of Buffalo, Secretary, in their seats. The following companies were represented: Ætna, Hartford, Conn.; British American and Western, of Toronto, Ontario; Brewers and Maltsters', Merchants', Mutual, Manhattan, Fire, Phœnix, Millville Mutual, Pacific Mutual, Tradesmen's, of New-York; Buffalo City Insurance Company, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Detroit Fire and Marine, of Detroit, Mich.; Merchants', of Cleveland, Ohio; North-western National, of Milwaukee, Wis.; Toledo Fire and Marine, of Toledo, Ohio; Traders', of Chicago, Ill. The meeting was called to take into consideration the situation of the underwriters' interest on the lakes. After a general discussion and the report of the Chairman of the Executive Committee, committees were appointed to prepare a course of action and report at 9:30 to-morrow morning. The meeting was held with closed doors.

ALBANY.

A BUSY DAY IN BOTH HOUSES.

DEBATE ON THE CANAL QUESTION IN THE SENATE—THE STATE PRISONS—ASSESSMENTS IN NEW-YORK CITY—THE NEW CAPITOL INVESTIGATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1876.

Both houses of the Legislature held protracted sessions this morning, and transacted some important business. In the Assembly nearly two hours were devoted to the concurrent resolution amending section 4 of article 5 of the Constitution, relating to State prisons, and to the concurrent resolution amending the section of the Constitution regarding the canals of the State. Mr. Sherman, of Oneida, read a long speech in support of the amendments, and Mr. Post, of Cayuga, opposed, in an exhaustive address, that relating to State prisons. Mr. Sloan followed in an able speech in favor of the amendments. Then, on motion of Mr. Sherman, the canal resolution was ordered to a third reading and that in relation to State Prisons was progressed. In the regular order Mr. Burleigh called up his resolution calling upon the Governor's Canal Commission to report to the Legislature within one week. Mr. Schieffelin, a young man from whom better things were expected, opposed the resolution. It was amended by making the limitation ten days instead of one week, and in that shape it passed.

Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Fish to provide for a public lodging-house in New-York City. He said that he did not commit himself to the provisions of the bill. It provides that the Mayor of the City shall appoint three Commissioners to serve without compensation, they to have power to take possession of unoccupied buildings in the City and convert them into lodging-houses for the poor until such time as they can be occupied for other purposes. A bill for the relief of property-owners was presented by Mr. Englehart. It provides that all assessments now or hereafter to be levied and assessed on any real estate in the City of New-York may be collected in installments of not less than twenty per cent. Mr. Bradley, of Kings, introduced a bill which provides for the repeal of the old law in relation to the canal-boat slips on the East River at New-York. The old law in question gives the piers from one to ten for the use of canal-boats. Mr. Bradley's bill devotes the slips from three to ten for that purpose. It is understood that one of the objects of the bill is to give the Union Ferry Company an opportunity to lease the piers made vacant by its provisions. Speaker Husted, on behalf of the Quarantine and Emigration Investigating Committee of the last Legislature, presented a bill "concerning the passenger traffic of ships coming to New-York." It provides that the law now existing shall be amended by providing that "the persons hereafter becoming chargeable upon any city, town, or county within the State for the payment of any expense for whose maintenance, incurred by any city, town, or county, the Commission of Emigration are required to provide, shall be taken to apply only to persons who become paupers or lunatics."

Mr. Bradley offered a resolution which provides that a report of the testimony taken before the Senate Committee appointed to investigate the management of the new Capitol building, be printed for the use of the present Legislature. It is understood that this resolution is preliminary to a further investigation of certain officials who were connected with the new Capitol. The following resolution, which was presented by Mr. Ingalls, was adopted:

Whereas, The opinion prevails that corporate property escapes its equitable share of taxation; therefore,

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House transmit a copy of this resolution to the several Tax Receivers of the cities of this State, as well as to the Clerks of the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties of this State, requesting said Tax Receivers and Clerks of said boards to transmit to this House at once the amount in detail of the assessments and taxes paid by such corporations respectively in the cities and counties of this State.

THE CANAL QUESTION IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate this morning Mr. Woodin offered a resolution referring the following portions of the Governor's recent Message in relation to the Canal Commission to the Senate Committee on Canals:

> "In the passage of my annual Message referred to by your resolution, I expressed the opinion that the object of primary and transcendant importance in the measures connected with the administration of canals is 'to reform the system and to establish every possible security against the recurrence of the evils.'
>
> This object is to be attained by an exposure of the wrongs, by appropriate measures of legislation to prevent and punish similar wrongs hereafter, by the enforcement of existing laws imposing penalties upon the wrong-doers, and, as far as possible, by compelling restitution. Even in the narrow sense of pecuniary advantage to the people, infinitely more is accomplished by breaking up the system than can be hoped to be recovered in civil action. If adequate proofs could always be had, complete restitution cannot always be effected; still less full damages for wastes committed to enable the illicit profits to be gained which are often much larger than those profits. The expenditures in jobs connected with the canals have averaged from two to three millions of dollars annually. Nearly the whole of this amount can be saved to the Treasury or left in the pockets of the tax-payers without detriment to any public interest. For the present fiscal year that saving has been accomplished irrespective of any litigations in the courts. There is no reason why the same saving should not be effected hereafter.
>
> The indictment, trial, and conviction of persons who have committed criminal offenses under existing laws have for their object the general purpose of remedial justice, by deterring in the future from the commission of similar offenses. Civil actions by the State, while they have an incidental effect of the same nature, have the further and the main object of compelling restitution of the public money unlawfully taken.
>
> Indictments, since the law of 1873, can be found at any time within five years of the time of the commission of the offense. Civil actions by the State, for the recovery of money in such cases, can, under the laws of 1875, be brought at any time within ten years after the cause of action occurred.
>
> The investigations of the commission, faithful and laborious as they have been, leave unexplored far more than has been brought to light."

Senator Rogers expressed himself in favor of the resolution, urging its passage in a brief speech. Senator Woodin, when he introduced the resolution, explained in a few words that his object was to have a full and proper investigation made, and to avoid the waste of further valuable time by unnecessary delay. The Governor had said in his special Message on the subject that the commission had left unexplored more than had been brought to light. It was to remedy this neglect and have all the corruption laid bare that the Senator offered the resolution.

Senator McCarthy said he desired to take advantage of the resolution offered by Senator Woodin to make some remarks concerning what he considered the unnecessary delay of the Canal Commission in making their report. He said that in twelve days from the day the Governor sent his Message to the Legislature asking for power to investigate what he called the canal frauds he was clothed with full power to appoint a commission for that purpose. The commission appointed by the Governor was supposed, under the resolution, to be non-partisan, but subsequent facts proved that Mr. Tilden was improperly permitting the Senate and the people to believe that he was acting in a non-partisan spirit. The Governor must have known that one of the four gentlemen appointed on the commission, and believed to be a Republican, was a Democrat in disguise; or, in other words, was there as he is to-day, a chosen standard-bearer of the Governor's body guard in its march to the White House. The commission had the testimony taken by them printed in some secret manner in New-York, perhaps to patronize and sustain some waning but subservient press. While ignoring the representatives of the people, the commission, who seem to have been the creatures of the Governor, made to that official twelve special reports during the recess of the Legislature, although they were not, by the terms of the resolution, required to do so. On the 5th of January last the Senate passed a resolution calling upon the Governor for information concerning the Canal Commission, and thirteen days after the Governor sends in a Message in answer to the resolution of the Senate, in which he says that the commission is diligently preparing its report. This commission had made twelve special reports to Mr. Tilden, but of course no one would be unkind enough to suppose that these twelve manifestoes had anything either of a personal or political character in their design. The Governor says that by the suspension of the contracts on the canals two or three million dollars can be saved to the Treasury. How much damage to the unfinished work of the canals—how much increased cost—will arise from this suspension of repairs? Let the Governor's policy of delay be pursued for a short period of years and the canals will become a desert waste of water. There is something under all this delay. Of course, the speaker said, no one would suspect the Governor of being influenced in his canal policy by old associations and present pecuniary interests with railroad corporations. Senator McCarthy concluded by asking that the facts be given to the Senate, that it might be able to perform its duty with wisdom and understanding. Senator Bradley, in reply to Senator McCarthy, said he was much gratified to see so much ardor for reform in that quarter, but the speech was a speech of complaint. With regard to the charge that the commission was of a particular political complexion, it was not, he thought, important. The only question important to consider was whether the commission had performed its work well, and he maintained that it had.

Senator Woodin said the remarks of Senator Bradley, concerning his gratification at the ardor for reform exhibited, had no significance at all if it did not refer to the Republican Senators. If the Senator would only look back eight months, he would find that the only opposition to Gov. Tilden's remedial measures in relation to canal reform came from Democrats. The Senator had said that the political complexion of the commission was not important. The speaker held that it was very important, and taught the Republicans that if they wanted to accomplish anything by means of commissions this Winter they would have to trust themselves. The bill appointing the canal commission originated in the Executive Chamber. The Governor proposed that there should be but three Commissioners, thus by the very number precluding the possibility of a non-partisan Commission; and it was not until convinced that the Senate would insist on having two Democrats and two Republicans that he changed his base. The speaker said that during the campaign last Fall he did not hesitate to characterize the whole transaction as a fraud from the beginning. One of the nominees was in Albany when he was nominated. He was then a Democrat, while he pretended to be a Republican. Gov. Tilden knew when he appointed that man as a Republican that he was a Democrat, and would work for the interests of the Democratic Party. The Senator was glad that the world contained few men mean enough to accept office under such conditions. The speaker said he did not know what canal contractors had been given immunity from punishment, or what suits had been tided over from circuit to circuit, or why certain indictments were not tried. He would not state as a fact that in consideration for political support immunity had been granted to certain persons, but it was commonly rumored that a number of cases which might have been prosecuted vigorously had been treated with tepidity or neglected altogether. Speaking of the extension of time asked for by the Canal Commission to report to the Legislature, the Senator said they had time to make twelve special reports to the Governor which were used as campaign documents.

Senator Starbuck made a long speech in reply to Senators Woodin, Rogers, and McCarthy. He commenced by saying he was in favor of Mr. Woodin's resolution. He recommended Senators who were anxious about the report of the Canal Commission to possess their souls in peace, because, although he could not say so authoritatively, he was sure it would be presented very soon. Mr. Starbuck indulged in general personal flings at the Senators who had spoken on the Republican side of the question. He said that they came from canal districts, and that the accusations against the Governor's commission were made in the interests of their canal constituents. There were Senators round the circle who knew that their constituents had stolen $400,000 out of the public treasury. The Senators who had spoken could not, Mr. Starbuck said, have occupied their seats unless they had pledged themselves to uphold Gov. Tilden in his work of reform. Concerning the twelve special reports made to the Governor, the speaker said they were true, although on being asked if he knew them to be so by Mr. Woodin, he was compelled to say that he did not know. Toward the end of his speech Mr. Starbuck made this assertion: "Let it go out to-day that administrative reform has been a failure—that the men who have undertaken it have been overwhelmed and crushed, and the Senator from the Twenty-second [Mr. McCarthy] will be the happiest man in America, and the Senator from the Twenty-fifth [Mr. Woodin] will join in his jubilation."

Senator Rogers said there was no considerable part of the district which he had the honor to represent known as Buncombe, and that he did not, therefore, feel under obligation to take up the time of the Senate by making a speech for the benefit of his constituents. He had approved the resolution offered by Senator Woodin, because, in his judgment, it offered the best means of enabling the Senate to take affirmative action in regard to the Canal Commission.

Senator Woodin did not care about answering the accusation made against him, but he could assure the Senator from the Eighteenth [Mr. Starbuck] that had he known Mr. McCarthy's record he would have refrained from making the statement contained in his speech concerning the Senator from the Twenty-second. With reference to the Schuyler matter, the statement made by the Senator [Mr. Starbuck] reminded the speaker of a rumor which was rife in the vicinity of the Capitol some days ago that a distinguished Republican of Albany had been tendered the nomination on condition that he would acquiesce in a most dishonorable proposition. He did not believe the rumor, but the statement of Mr. Starbuck was the first thing which made him think that possibly it might be true. Senator Woodin said he did not mind making it known that he would not vote for any Democrat for the office of Canal Auditor. The Canal Board was all Democratic now, and he believed that it would be better for the public interests to have it politically divided. The resolution, after occupying the greater part of the afternoon, was adopted.

The only other business of public interest transacted was the introduction of Mr. Woodin's bill in relation to the local government of New-York, and Mr. Bixby's charter.

Senator Rogers will to-morrow introduce a most important bill, which has been prepared by Mr. D. B. Eaton in behalf of the Municipal Society of New-York. It provides in substance that it shall be the duty of all New-York City officials to use their authority and influence to carry on the City Government without a needless number of clerks or laborers, and to procure them at the most reasonable compensation possible. It forbids any officer to take part in or facilitate the collection of any political assessment, or a percentage on salaries, wages, or the price of supplies. It provides further both penal punishment and civil liability for willful violation of these provisions. It also requires the Mayor, with the officers having authority to fix salaries, and six other persons to be named by the Mayor, to report a classification of all salaries and the necessary number of clerks and employes in the several departments, which report shall be made to the Governor by the 1st of next December.

Senator Gerard will to-morrow introduce an important bill, which has also been prepared by Mr. Eaton. It provides that each of the cities and villages of the State shall make an annual report to the Secretary of State upon the leading facts of its financial and social condition, which the bill classifies. Among other things embraced in this classification are births, deaths, divorces, criminal statistics, amount of real and personal property taxed, the bonded and floating debt, assessments, the costs and statistics of schools, and the cost of government.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—Mr. Eaton, before the Senate Judiciary Committee, made a long argument in favor of Senator Rogers' Railroad bill. The bill is general in its application, but its purpose is to relieve the stockholders of the railroad by preventing a foreclosure. Mr. Eaton, who appeared for the Receiver of the Erie Road, argued that the bill was for the interest of all parties concerned. Mr. J. Livingston appeared for the foreign stockholders, and argued against the bill. He contended that if the mortgages on the road were foreclosed the stockholders would buy them in. The committee have not yet decided what action to take on the bill.

Messrs. Andrews of New-York, and Adams of Utica, made arguments in favor of the bill in relation to Surrogates. The bill is designed to effect the Taylor will case, and give Surrogates the power to appoint Receivers to wind up estates.

THE MARCHIONESS OF CLANRICARDE.

It seems so long since George Canning died that it is almost startling to see announced the death of his only daughter, the Marchioness of Clanricarde. Lady Clanricarde inherited a great deal of her father's force of character and ability, and no inconsiderable amount of his haughtiness. She married when quite young, and if she had much of the good things of life in most ways, she had on the other hand to put up with a very indifferent husband. Almost at the outset of her married life the mortifications to which she was to be exposed began. On one occasion they had been particularly asked to dine with an old friend of her father, who wished to do honor to their marriage, but Lord Clanricarde protested that very "urgent private affairs" debarred him entirely from that pleasure. It so happened that Lady Clanricarde went, in this compulsory absence of her lord, to spend the evening with a lady friend on Albemarle street. She found her friend at the window. "Come," she said to Lady Clanricarde, "Mlle. ——," mentioning a lady more remarkable for beauty than virtue, who was just then the rage among the *jeunesse dorée*, "is giving a dinner. We shall see who the guests are. It will be great fun." But poor Lady Clanricarde did not find it so desperately amusing when her lord stepped out of a cab. A consummate woman of the world, she occupied an important position in that section of London life which combines politics and literature with rank and fashion. Probably there was scarcely a lady in London who knew so well the history of those who have played a prominent part in the political and diplomatic life of Europe. She lived a great deal in the society of the most accomplished men, and had the reputation of being exceedingly agreeable. Most of her daughters made brilliant marriages, and one, Lady Margaret Beaumont, wife of the millionaire coal-owner, inherits a great deal of the Canning ability, and is a recognized leader in intellectual society. Her eldest son died unmarried. Her second, the present Marquis, who is not likely to shed lustre on his order, is also a bachelor. If he remains so the Marquisate will become extinct. Lady Clanricarde's mother was daughter of the celebrated Gen. Scott, who made an enormous fortune by gambling. His other daughters married the Duke of Portland and Earl of Moray—the first had several sons, Lord George Bentinck among others, but all are dead childless, except the present Duke, a bachelor of seventy. Lord Moray's sons also died childless. Some moral people will say that the gambler's luck brought no luck.

A TERRIFIC GALE.

SORRY RESULTS IN THIS CITY.

THE SEVEREST GALE IN TWENTY YEARS—A VELOCITY OF SIXTY-SIX MILES AN HOUR ATTAINED—DAMAGE TO PROPERTY IN THIS CITY AND BROOKLYN, AND IN NEW-JERSEY.

This City was visited yesterday by the most terrific gale of wind which has prevailed for twenty years. In the Central Park Meteorological Observatory Prof. Draper has a record pinned to the wall showing the force of the wind on Dec. 18, 1869, to have been at the rate of twenty-two pounds to the square foot, which, up to yesterday, was the most powerful on record. At 3 o'clock yesterday morning the rain, which had been falling during the night, ceased, and was succeeded by a moderate wind, which increased to a gale. At 7 A. M., when the first observation was taken, at the Storm Signal Service office in the Equitable building, the wind was blowing at the rate of forty-eight miles per hour; at 11:30 it had attained a velocity of sixty-six miles per hour; at 2 P. M. it had fallen to forty-three; at 3 o'clock, forty-four; and at 4 P. M. to forty-two miles per hour. From that hour it continued to decrease at the rate of two miles per hour until midnight. At the Central Park Observatory, the average force of the wind during the day was thirty-five miles per hour. The greatest power was attained between 11 and 12 o'clock, when the pressure was equal to thirty pounds to the square foot; and from 7 A. M. to 4 P. M. the average pressure was twenty-seven pounds to the square foot. The greatest velocity attained by the wind at different points in the United States, as recorded by the Signal Service, occurred at 7:47 A. M., as follows: Albany, 50 miles an hour; Eastport, 38 miles; Mount Washington, 60 miles; New-London, 22 miles; Philadelphia, 40 miles; Erie, 38 miles, and Washington 24 miles. The average degree of temperature in this City was 23°; at Fort Garry, 34° below zero; Pembina, 27° below zero; Duluth, Minn., 24° below; St. Paul, 13° below; Marquette, 12° below; and Indianapolis, zero.

The wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company were broken in all directions, and their business was seriously interrupted during the day. In places where the wind was not strong enough to break the wires they were "bunched" together and severed the connection in the middle of important dispatches, while out of twenty wires only four or five were available up to 6 o'clock P. M. At that hour the connections were resumed, and during the night no further interruptions were caused. The experience of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company was much the same. Their southern wire could only be worked automatically, and it was almost impossible to send a connected dispatch over their northern or eastern wires until nightfall. The Government telegraphic line along the coast was not working, and communication between Cape Hatteras and Sandy Hook was impossible. It was reported that four schooners went ashore at Cape Henlopen early yesterday morning, but no other marine disasters were reported. The steamship Egypt, of the National Line, was detained outside the bar, owing to the gale, from Tuesday night until yesterday afternoon, when she managed to reach her dock.

Several trees were blown down in the upper part of the City, but fortunately no one was injured. None of the trees in Central Park were uprooted, owing to their crowded condition. The enormous iron cage allotted to the eagles, adjoining the museum, was lifted from its foundation, and moved nearly a foot, while a door attached to the adjacent refreshment cottage was torn from its hinges and carried into the road by the wind. In the Equitable building, about 9 o'clock, a pane of plate glass, measuring eight feet by five, was blown from its sash, and broken to fragments on the ground floor of the corridor; but, strange to say, no one was injured. The work of removing the old Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church was begun yesterday morning. A workman who had ascended the steeple to commence the work of demolition narrowly escaped with his life. The guy-rope attached to the main rope to which he was clinging became detached, and he was blown some twenty feet from the steeple. He was finally rescued from his perilous position without having sustained any injury. Shortly after the conclusion of the 9 o'clock mass in St. Stephen's Catholic Church, the wind blew in two of the windows of the church, badly smashing the sash, and creating a temporary consternation among the congregation. Had the accident happened a little earlier, while the services were going on, it is probable that some of those in the pews next to the window would have been badly hurt, if not killed outright.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGES IN BROOKLYN.

The damage to property in Brooklyn was very great. A gale commenced blowing about 6 A. M., which increased in violence until about noon, when it attained its greatest force. A row of three-story frame buildings, five in number, owned by Joseph Hopkins, and situated on Raymond street, between Wythe and Bradford avenues, was blown down and completely demolished. The loss was estimated at $10,000. A chimney on the building adjoining the Police Head-quarters, in Court street, was blown against the chimney of the adjacent building, and the debris went crashing through the skylight of Vanderbilt's shoe store. The tin roof of a dwelling house, corner of Third avenue and Thirty-sixth street, was blown off and deposited on the ground at the distance of half a block. The roof of Public School-house No. 28 was blown off. The scholars were uninjured but thoroughly frightened. The roofs were blown from the residences of Lawrence Givney, corner of Bushwick avenue and McKibbon street; William Snow, No. 15 Bainbridge street; the Baptist Church, corner of Fourth avenue and Fifteenth street; two houses owned by F. L. Atham, corner of Truxton and Sackman streets, and the houses at Nos. 13, 15, 17, 19, and 21 Bainbridge street, but the inmates of all escaped uninjured. The chimney of the dwelling-house, No. 738 Herkimer street, was blown down, and the premises took fire, but were saved by prompt action on the part of the occupants. The show-windows in the store of George Benk, corner of Madison street and Patchen avenue, and the grocery store of C. E. Williams, corner of Fifth avenue and Seventeeth street, were demolished, causing damaged in each instance of $150. A large number of shade trees in various parts of the City were uprooted, and high board fences were blown down. Fortunately, no loss of life was sustained by the action of the gale. The tin-roof of Mrs. Mongary's residence, No. 581 Vanderbilt avenue, was blown off; damage about $150. The slate-roof of the Dutch Reformed Church at Third avenue and Fifty-second street, was carried away, and the chimneys of Nos. 669 and 671 Dean street were demolished by the gale. The roofs of the houses Nos. 135, 137, and 139 Lynch street were also blown off. The buildings were owned by John McNaughton, Henry Webster, and Henry Jones. A similar catastrophe happened to the houses Nos. 35 and 73 Penn street, owned by F. H. Evans and Samuel Hawling; damage, $50 each.

THE GALE IN NEW-JERSEY.

The high wind yesterday caused serious damage in Jersey City. The roof and chimneys were blown off Public School No. 12, on the corner of Monticello avenue and Franklin street, and a number of trees were blown down, as well as sign boards and awnings. In Newark, the chimney of the Celluloid factory, which was seventy feet high, and has been standing alone since the late fire, was blown over by a gust of wind, and in falling crushed through the roof of D. Bryant's stable, making a hole twenty feet long and eight wide. At J. F. Dodd's prussiate factory, on Chestnut street, an accident of a similar character occurred. A chimney 100 feet high broke off at a height of about thirty feet and fell through the roof of the shop, making a great hole and badly damaging the machinery. Two of the workmen narrowly escaped being killed. The tin roof of Headley's trunk factory on River street was blown off. A number of other roofs were damaged and trees demolished. In New-Brunswick several roofs were more or less injured, and various other damage done. In Paterson the frame of a house in course of erection on the corner of Fifteenth avenue and Thirty-first street was completely demolished. A small unfinished house on Mary street was also blown down, and a barn near the Totowa public school was demolished. A number of roofs and chimneys met with the same fate, but so far as could be learned no fatal accidents occurred.

A fatal accident of a very singular character occurred yesterday afternoon at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, in Jersey City. Peter Falson, an oiler, was at work under a car, engaged in filling the journal-boxes with oil, and at a short distance up the track stood an empty freight-car. A sudden gust of wind caused the latter to start, and it ran down the track until it struck the car under which Falson was working. He was knocked down and the wheels passed over his body, killing him instantly. He leaves a wife and family.

The wind did great damage along the coast.

DAMAGE BY THE GALE ELSEWHERE.

CHURCH SPIRES, NEW BUILDINGS, AND CHIMNEYS BLOWN DOWN—BUILDINGS UNROOFED—HEAVY SNOW AND INTENSE COLD NORTH AND WEST.

WORCESTER, Feb 2.—The high gale which began with a snow squall this morning has been blowing all day. At 2 o'clock the steeple of the Universalist Church at Webster was blown down and completely demolished.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 2.—A new school-house and the village hall at Leeds, Northampton, were unroofed by the gale to-day, and considerable other damage was done.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 2.—The gale is very heavy here. This afternoon one of the small gothic spires on the tower of Grace Church was blown down. In Woonsocket the French Catholic Church, a brick building, nearly finished, was blown down level with the top of the basement wall. The loss is over $20,000.

NEW-LONDON, Feb. 2.—A violent gale prevailed here all day. Part of the roof of a hotel was blown off.

RUTLAND, Feb. 2.—The heaviest storm of this Winter has been raging since midnight. It is snowing, blowing, and drifting badly. The No. 8 north-bound train on the Rutland division of the Vermont Central Railroad is two hours behind time. Reports from Saratoga report the storm as fearful. The telegraph wires are down in some places and working badly generally. Reports from Montreal say that a foot of snow has fallen since last night.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—A severe gale prevailed here all last night. The only damage reported this morning is the unroofing of two frame houses on Clinton avenue. This morning a snow-storm set in with the prospect of a heavy fall.

TROY, Feb. 2.—The wind blew a gale here this morning, unroofing houses and doing damage in the city to the extent of several thousand dollars. The damage at Lansingburg, Waterford, and West Troy is comparatively slight. Samuel McCluckey, a conductor of the Troy and Cohoes horse railroad, was probably fatally injured on Green Island this morning by a portion of a falling roof.

COHOES, Feb. 2.—At 7 o'clock this morning, during a severe north-west gale, the steeple of St. Bernard's Church, 225 feet high, containing a chime of bells, situated on Ontario street, was blown down and completely demolished. The bells were thrown across the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad track, where they lay, impeding the passage of trains, some time, but apparently not much damaged. The wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company and those belonging to the railroad company were all prostrated. The roof of the residence of Daniel McGrath was lifted in one piece and thrown to the opposite side of the street. The total amount of damage done here is estimated at $30,000.

ATLANTIC CITY, Feb. 2.—A house belonging to Mrs. Foster, situated on Atlantic avenue, was blown down at about 8 o'clock this morning and totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at $800. Several roofs were blown off.

CAPE MAY, Feb. 2.—A large, deep, foreign bark, with a white quarter-rail, lies near Somer's Shoal, abreast of Cape May Light, with main and mizzen-top masts carried away. She seems to be at anchor with shoals all around her. No signal of distress is flying. A strong westerly gale renders it impossible to board her. The crew of the life-saving station will go aboard as soon as possible. Much damage has been done here and at Sea Grove by the wind.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—The high wind which prevailed early this morning did great damage throughout the city. In almost every section houses were unroofed or otherwise damaged. At the Centennial grounds the towers of the Agricultural Hall and of the New-York State buildings were considerably injured. A three-story frame structure at Forty-first street and Elm avenue and a one-story brick building at Forty-third street and Lancaster avenue were blown down. The tin roof of the Trans-Continental Hotel, near the Centennial grounds, was partially carried away, as was also the tin roof of the Farmers' Market.

In Camden, N. J., the gale was equally violent. The roofs of six houses on Sixth street were lifted up and blown about seventy feet.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—About 2 o'clock this morning a violent gale from the north-west commenced, continuing several hours. Substantial brick houses in exposed positions were sensibly shaken; tin roofs were blown from houses, and much other damage occasioned by the gale, which was one of the fiercest perhaps ever experienced in this vicinity. The tower of the Metropolitan Methodist Church was blown several feet from its perpendicular, attracting this morning large crowds either to see it fall or drawn into place. Many persons were awakened from sleep, and in order to escape apprehended danger, descended to the lower rooms of their dwellings.

DETROIT, Feb. 2.—A terrific storm of wind and snow swept over the State last night. This morning is the coldest of the season; the thermometer registers 25° below zero at Mackinaw.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 2.—The damage by the gale last night in unroofing and otherwise damaging houses, is estimated at $40,000, principally in the western and north-western portions of the city. The gale was most severe between 3:30 and 4:30 A. M. As far as ascertained no serious damage has been done to shipping. At Frederick City the spire of the Episcopal Church was blown down, crushing in an adjoining house.

EVANSVILLE, Feb. 2.—The storm of yesterday caused a great deal of damage in the low lands below here. Ten farms, five miles below Mount Vernon, Ind., were swept nearly bare. The fate of the occupants of the farm-houses is unknown. One family were rescued from the second-story windows of their residence by the steamer Florence Lee.

FORT MONROE, Feb. 2.—Last night the barks Waye and Cragowl (the latter erroneously reported as passed out on the 30th ult.) were anchored off Back River when a terrific storm sprung up. The Waye was dragged across the Cragowl's bow and carried away her jibboom, bowsprit, and bulwarks. Both vessels were considerably damaged. The tug Dupon towed them back to Baltimore.

HALIFAX, Feb. 2.—The severest storm of the Winter commenced here this morning. A gale blew all day, and shipping in the harbor suffered considerably. The storm is abating this evening. It is feared wrecks have occurred along the coast.

TORONTO, Feb. 2.—A heavy rain prevailed here last night, followed by a severe gale. To-day the steamers could not leave the port. The wind is westerly this evening and blowing a gale.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 2.—A special dispatch to the *Commercial* from Mount Vernon, Ind., says about a dozen dwellings and one school-house were swept away in the inundated river bottoms by yesterday's storm. The occupants of the houses took refuge in trees and barn lofts. Some suffering is reported from frozen feet and ears, but no lives are reported lost.

"TROTTING AGAINST THE TELEGRAPH."

A writer in the *Spirit of the Times* who states that he was one of the official timers in the great race at Cleveland won by Mr. Bonner's new horse Grafton, just before Mr. Bonner purchased him, gives the following account of this magnificent animal: "The grandest trotter I ever saw is Grafton. There are scenes that we witnessed that impress themselves indelibly upon the picture gallery of our minds, and the grandest exhibition of speed I ever saw, and one I shall never forget, and shall often relate, was Grafton's finish of the third heat in his Cleveland race. Fortunately I was one of the official timers, and had a full view of the entire heat. Grafton had lost two heats, as he was very unsteady; the third heat he went from score, as usual, very fast, but, unfortunately, made a bad break on the first quarter, and every horse in the race gave him the go-by, and it seemed all up with Grafton. When he struck a trot again he was more than a distance out. But he is trotting now, and the back quarter faster than any rate I ever saw. He passes all his competitors and laps Lucille (who is leading) near third turn, and now all can see an easy victory for Grafton. But see! he has 'gone all to pieces,' and one after another of his competitors fly past him. Grafton is forgotten in the excitement, considered out of the race, and all interest is centred in Lucille Golddust, whom Charley Green, with his skill, is keeping a strong leader. But now five thousand voices cry out: 'See Grafton trot!' 'He's coming again!' Yes, he is coming, flying into the head of the homestretch; presently he overhauls and passes Maud, then Thomas L. Young, then Cosette, rushing past them as a locomotive does the stage-coach. Charley Green hears the shouts of the excited thousands; he knows what it means, and, pale with excitement and anxiety, he is using every artifice of the skilled driver to land his favorite a winner, but it is no use. 'See Grafton come,' with his long neck extended, his head well up, and his, in my judgment, most excellent driver, Gus Glidden, all excitement, yet cool and confident, with his hands holding his reins high up, quietly rousing Grafton, if possible, to greater speed by gently and slowly—not with quick and nervous motion usually seen—swinging his expressive head, to which he gamely responds. And now at the music stand, thirty yards from the score, Lucille trotting a 2:18 gait, and victory almost within grasp, Grafton reaches her wheel, and, with an electric rush, he passes Lucille, and wins by a length the most exciting, the grandest, heat I ever witnessed. Grafton trotted the last three-quarters a 2:07 gait, notwithstanding his unfortunate breaks; had he not made that it would certainly have been a 2:04 gait. I shall long remember Charley Green's expression when he returned to the stand. Looking up to the judges, pale with excitement, he remarked, 'I didn't know I was trotting against the telegraph.' Well, Grafton is a good enough type of the model trotter for me, and, if the colt I was talking about breeding before I flew off on this tangent is as good a looker as Grafton, it will satisfy me."

DR. PRIME TO MR. BERGH.

From the New-York Ledger.

The cant and infidelity of Mr. Henry Bergh, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, have probably never before received such a severe rebuke as that recently administered by Rev. Dr. S. Irenæus Prime, editor of the New-York *Observer*. Take the following, for instance, as a sample of a long article:

Mr. Bergh says: "God entertains no discriminating partiality for any of His creatures—the insect, the moth," &c. God does discriminate. My Lord said to His disciples, "Ye are of more value than many sparrows." * * * * *

Yet he [Bergh] says the life of a moth is as valuable in the sight of God as the life of a man. A Hottentot ten years old knows better. * * *

I would give all the horses in New-York, if they were mine, for the life of a little child who is bothering me this moment so that I can hardly write. To save her life, my favorite horse should be driven till he fell dead in his tracks, and then another and another till all the horses in the City were killed in the service, and that were a sacrifice far too small. I wonder at how many horses Mr. Bergh values the life of a child, or a woman, or a man? He is "astounded" when I put it so high as all the horses in New-York. Perhaps he thinks one fine horse a fair price for the life of a daughter or a wife. Perhaps he would, on a pinch, give two or three horses, or even a dozen. But any man not a materialist, any man who believes in the immortality of the soul, would exchange all that he has for his life. Mr. Bergh is "astounded" to hear this, but his astoundedness does not alter the market price of horses and of human lives. * * * * *

I do not wish to come into contact or have further correspondence with one who may be very gentle toward horses, but is quite the reverse toward men.

The truth is—and it is satisfactory to see ministers of the Gospel coming forward to bring it to light—that the humanity and nobleness of the cause in which Mr. Bergh has been engaged have too long served to cloak his own eccentricity, petty tyranny, and want of sense—not to say anything worse.

CORPORATE FRANCHISES.

PREVENTING ABUSE BY POLITICIANS

ARGUMENT OF MR. DORMAN B. EATON BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY—THE CORRUPTIONS AND SCANDALS OF TAMMANY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—A long session of the Senate Judiciary Committee was held this afternoon. Mr. Eaton delivered an argument in favor of the bill to prevent abuse of corporate franchises, by the provisions of which, should it become a law, the Tammany Society would be abolished. No argument was made against the bill. Mr. Eaton's argument is as follows:

In the outset, Mr. Chairman, I desire to correct a false and mischievous report which has been industriously circulated as to the spirit and object of this bill. It was no sooner presented here than it was declared, in certain quarters, not to be a bill founded on any principle, but an artful Republican scheme for striking down the Tammany Society, or whatever organization may control the property and franchises of that ancient Columbian Order of Benevolence which our revolutionary statesmen endowed with corporate franchises and authorized to hold real estate; and beyond all question without a thought that such franchises and property would ever be used for partisan purposes, or would ever be imagined to be the subject of attack, in a bill which, like that before you, declares that such franchises shall not be exercised to enforce partisan exactions; shall not be used to destroy the political freedom of individuals; shall not contribute to make merchandise and gain out of nominations, elections, and patronage. Though I have faith in the Republican Party, and expect to continue to vote for at least all the best of its candidates, I should scorn to appear here in behalf of any bill, merely because it would strengthen the managers of one party or cripple those of another. If it cannot be shown, Mr. Chairman, to your satisfaction, and to the satisfaction of the majority of the members of this Legislature, that this bill has a more respectable object—that it is founded in sound principles—that it is directed against a real abuse and peril which it is adapted to arrest, I admit it ought not to be supported. To use legislative authority for mere party aggrandizement is certainly not a less offense against public duty than to use corporate property and franchises for the same purpose which this bill condemns. I have not intended to say that those who have managed Tammany Hall have never committed that offense; nor must I be understood as expressing any surprise that its scandals, its bad reputation, especially in the not remote past, its fugitives from justice disgracing our country the world over, suggested to many minds the theory that its offenses and their prevention were the sole objects of this bill. Many people noticed evil effects without comprehending their sources. They seek to cure ulcers by bandages. On the other hand, I wish to express my high appreciation of the worthy men—some of whom are my personal friends—who are among those who have tried to redeem and now seek the complete reform of the Tammany organization. The bill does not raise any individual issue, but an issue of principles and of justice. But I wish to record my conviction that the only chance of such a reform is through an abandonment of the corrupting methods and the abuses of corporate authority at which this bill is aimed. Those men are better than the system they honestly but vainly strive to make reputable. Let me now tell you why this bill is here, upon what principle it is based, what it seeks to accomplish, and why I think this Legislature should enact it.

ORIGIN OF THE BILL.

The bill embodies the principles of a series of resolutions recently adopted by the Union League Club. That club is a corporation, and most of its members at least have been, and now are, in affiliation with one of the great parties. That club has as clear a right as any other corporation in this State to do any of the acts which this bill forbids. But it has never used its corporate franchises for such purposes; and at its last annual meeting it reaffirmed its consistent policy of advocating principles, and of refraining from taking part as a partisan in the details of elections or in the management of a party. With this policy it has prospered financially; it has patronized art; it has exercised a salutary influence upon public affairs; it has a distinguished and untarnished membership; it has no scandals in its history; it has no members, or ex-members, who are either fugitives from justice or inmates of prisons; it is a power greater, more permanent, and more salutary for the party which most deserves the support of the better sentiment of the country than any mere partisan organization which this bill would affect, whether corporate or not corporate, ever can become. Its power has been, and is, all the greater because it does not yield to the dictation of mere partisan manipulators—because, for example, it adopted resolutions declaring it would support a reform policy on the part of Gov. Tilden, and calling upon him to bring the authors of the canal frauds to prompt and condign punishment. It wishes to do nothing, and would be the better for doing nothing, which this bill prohibits.

THE PRINCIPLE OF THE BILL.

The bill rests upon these plain principles: (1) That corporate franchises are a special privilege granted by the State, a mere creation of the Legislature, which can never be justified except when their exercise can be shown to either directly promote the general welfare or to advance some private interest without prejudice to the general welfare. (2) That the State is morally responsible for the consequences of the exercises of the franchises or special authority which the laws confer, and is bound to restrain them when their effect is mischievous. It follows, then, that whatever can be done by individual effort, or had better not be done at all, all corporations should be prohibited from doing. The right of the people, in their individual capacity, to freely assemble and co-operate together for the purpose of influencing political opinion and action is fundamental under our institutions, and is unaffected by this bill. That unrestrained right is one of the distinctions between a liberal and a tyrannical government, which none but the willing subjects of an autocrat or a Bourbon would dispute. Parties based on principle and guided by honest, able men, are a necessity and a blessing to a free people. But whether under our institutions it be expedient to confer franchises and special privileges upon corporations, or to allow them to usurp such as do not belong to them, in order to secure a more absolute authority to party managers and majorities, or in order to increase political assessments and party exactions, or in order to lend new vigor to the contest for spoils and patronage—in short, for the purpose of increasing the profits and stimulating the passions of those partisan contests which generally involve no principles and accomplish no good, is a very different question. It has everywhere been one of the accompaniments, if not the result of Republican institutions, that the action of parties has been too violent and extreme for the public good. It was so in Athens, in Rome, in the later Italian Republic, in the Netherlands. Our revolutionary statesmen, and notably Washington, experienced such abuses, and warned us against the perils of allowing them to increase. No fair-minded man can look over our history, or examine into our nominations, elections, or distributions of patronage, at the present time, without being convinced that prejudice, over-excitement about partisan issues, and a controlling purpose to serve the immediate objects of the party rather than to advance the general welfare, are marked and threatening characteristics. Who will deny that partisan action is so excessive and unscrupulous as often to lose sight of principle and duty in the fierce pursuit of patronage, profit, and office? Who can point to any instance where the right to do what this bill prohibits—where more allegiance to party and less to principle—would benefit the public? Who will maintain that what is needed in our public affairs is greater power in political corporations and more control in the organized managers of the party majority rather than more personal independence and more courage in behalf of principle and conscience? Who will deny that everywhere in the City, in the State, and in the nation, the peril and the dread is that the unworthy managers who have too much power and make too much money in politics, even without the aid of corporations to serve them, will be able to force the people to accept inferior or bad men as candidates and agents along the whole scale, from the President to the gate-tender? On every hand the most experienced and thoughtful believe that far better men would be elected by the people if they could only get rid of some of the obstructive controlling partisan machinery, and bring before the people such better men as they would like to vote for. On every hand we see those having no honest intents in political results the most active in securing them, and this mainly because they are the paid minions of party, the intriguers to whom such results will bring power or profit.

WHAT THE STATE SHOULD DO.

If these facts are indisputable, it follows that if the power of the State be used at all in reference to political action, it should be so used as to moderate and limit it. To give greater power and profit to party managers would be to increase all those evils—to add more fuel to a devouring flame. Who will deny that such are the natural results of allowing party managers, or even average politicians, to organize themselves into an immortality of centralized, ambitious, profitable existence—as is the fact when they become a corporation for power and gain in the arena of party politics?

EFFECT OF CORPORATIONS.

No one will deny that corporate franchises—the sanction and the power of the State—give a vitality and a vigor unknown before to whatever they envelop. That which if left to mere private support and personal interest might languish and die, when lifted and defended by special laws and held in life by enduring methods becomes vital, aggressive, and perpetual. Who can say that without corporate franchises our asylums, our charities, or even our churches would survive? Through one corporation English merchants conquered India, and through another they commanded the commerce of this continent. One great corporation and a series of subordinate corporations in substance enabled one Church to rule the Christian world for a thousand years, and now enables her to defy Emperors and alarm republics. If no other Church could share the advantages of corporate power, who can say that ancient Church might not again dictate the creed of Christendom? Of course, corporate franchises should be conferred where their exercise will promote honest business, higher intelligence, or better morality. But does all this furnish any reason for granting corporate franchises—or allowing a usurpation of them—in order to give more authority to those who make a trade of politics—to give more coercive power to those who collect per centages on the salary of poor city clerks—to encourage those who stand as toll gatherers between every poor laborer and the city authorities that would employ him—to aid those who claim a right to open and shut the gates of nominations—to approve the doings of those who demand degrading commitments and the promise of patronage from all candidates for office? As you decide these questions you will also decide the fate of this bill.

NO PRECEDENT OR AUTHORITY FOR WHAT THE BILL FORBIDS.

I wish further to declare my belief that the exercise of such authority as this bill condemns, (except in the single case referred to,) is as utterly without sanction in the laws of any State of this Union, or of the mother country, as it is without warrant in any defensible policy. It may be I have overlooked something to the contrary, but I have been unable to find any statute which can be construed to confer any such authority upon a corporation as those must justify who oppose the principle of this bill. Suppose it should be proposed to create a corporation having either of the following avowed objects: To control all the nominations of party delegates in the Village of Albion; to collect and enjoy five per cent. of the salary of all officers in the County of Westchester; to obtain and sell out to laborers the right to work at $2 per day for the City of New-York; to collect and use for party purposes commissions upon all promotions and increase of salaries in the civil service of the City of Buffalo; to bring forward and secure the election of all members of the Legislature from the County of Ontario.

Would the Legislature create such a corporation or enact a general Corporation law for creating an indefinite number of such corporations? And if not, then this bill ought to be enacted, unless, indeed, it be more safe and more justifiable to exercise such authority under a usurpation than under a law.

IS THERE DANGER?

But it may be replied that however objectionable such corporations might be, there is no danger that there will be any more such than the great one we have so long endured. It may strike most persons as quite superfluous to give even the shortest answer to such an objection among a people who have been long disgraced and plundered by reason of such abuses of corporate authority. But it is at least worthy of remark, so little are we given to consider political matters upon principle, that it has, I believe, never before been pointed out that the power claimed by this corporation is not merely usurpation, but the exercise of an authority, heretofore never conferred upon a private corporation by any Legislature using the English language, or which cannot be given except in violation of the first conditions of public duty and safety. The stupendous abuses, such as the pillage of the public Treasury, the corruption of officials, the fearful increase of debt, the needless cost of labor and material, the debasement of the lower class of voters and the destruction of faith in the higher class, the disgrace of the City the world over, and the despair of so many good men for the future, are but the sure penalty of the habitual violation of a sound political principle in government. They have come by no chance, and will never cease until the true policy shall be enforced by law. If we would have any permanent relief we must bring our corporations within the limits of honesty and safety.

WHY NOT GO TO THE COURTS?

Some, perhaps, will ask, why not appeal to the courts, and have the usurpation of franchises restrained? Such action would certainly be beneficial, but there are two decisive reasons why it would be inadequate. The first is, that the true limit and principle of corporate actions can only be established by the Legislature. The courts cannot say that no corporation shall do the bad acts this bill prohibits, but can only say that a particular corporation, organized under the claim of benevolence, has not been authorized to do them. The second reason is, that this same usurping corporation could reorganize under a law enacted last Winter, (the 267th chapter of the Laws of 1875,) and could go on doing the same things under it for all time to come. And not this only, but an indefinite number of such Tammany Hall corporations may be formed under the same ill-guarded law. That act expressly authorizes the formation of societies and clubs for "political purposes" without limit, and it enables each of them to hold real estate to the value of $500,000, exclusive of buildings thereon. These societies may define and pursue their political objects as they please. Perhaps a more sweeping statute was never enacted. For many purposes the act will be useful, and, if supplemented by this bill becoming a law, would be wholly salutary for forming corporations.

THE MUNICIPAL SOCIETY.

It has fortunately so happened that the first political corporation (so far as I know) formed under that law was formed in the spirit of this bill. I allude to the New-York Municipal Society, the constitution of which has these provisions:

ARTICLE 2. Neither the name nor the influence of the society shall be used to promote the private interests of any of its members, or any sectarian or partisan object; nor shall the policy or acts of any party, as such, be offensively characterized in debate.

ART. 3. No ordinary member will solicit or accept any office or any nomination for office—Municipal, State or Federal—while a member of the society, or within ninety days after ceasing to be a member.

But I repeat that the provisions of that law, unless limited by this bill, will be a standing invitation to the abuses so long practiced by Tammany, so avoided by the Union League Club, so carefully guarded against by the Municipal Society.

NEW PARTY CORPORATIONS WILL BE FORMED.

Before that act, one corporation alone, one party alone, in this State, in the Union, in all the countries peopled by the Anglo-Saxon race, so far as I know, had the monopoly of using the mighty vigor and enduring vitality of a partisan franchise to make money and gain political power—to add new terrors to the tyranny of the majority and more debasing conditions to those it enslaved. Now, such corporations may become general. Every party, every rump of a party, every city and village, every town and hamlet and school district, may have a little Tammany, a perpetually-boiling and festering incorporated caucus of its own. A complete and internal net-work of such pests and perils may be woven over the whole surface of the State. We might have one great corporation formed to control the nominations for Governor, another to control nominations for members of the Legislature, and members of Congress—each with its great or little hall and its half a million of real estate! There is plenty of material in our cities and larger villages for promising young Tammanies; and Tweeds and Sweenys and Connollys, born and unborn, may add yet more illustrations of what calamities an unrestrained partisan corporation may be the source. Indeed, if the veritable Tweed and Sweeny and Connolly and their co-workers in iniquity should ever return, they might, under the law of 1875, form a political organization for the avowed object of driving away the Judges and journalists they fear, of enforcing assessments from every officer in service, of causing such bad men to be selected as would allow the old robbers to again pillage the public Treasury.

WHAT PRINCIPLE DEMANDS.

But quite independent of the Tammany Society and its history, I maintain that so long as the law of last Winter shall remain, and we shall always need it, this bill ought to become a qualifying statute. It rests upon solid principles of justice and liberty. It invades no individual right, and shows no favor to any party, society, or club; prohibits nothing which an intelligent people can regard as favorable to the general welfare. It has long been a peril and disgrace in our politics, that even individuals and incorporated associations have been able to make gain out of levying political assessments upon the public service, and by treating public officers and places as articles of merchandise and spoils of party victories. Such practices ought to be restrained by law. It will be sad, indeed, if this Legislature shall fail to forbid the special privileges which it has conferred being prostituted to such debasing purposes.

CONCLUSION.

In closing I wish to disclaim anything like a reflection upon the motives or the honor of the worthy gentlemen who entertain different views from my own in regard to the essential merits of the notorious corporation to which I have referred. They think it has been reformed, and can be made safe without an adoption of the principles of this bill. I respect the motives with which they seek its elevation. However they may repel the distrust my version of its history implies, few of them, I believe, will openly justify the corporate acts which alone this bill makes penal. And without such justification I am at a loss to see upon what principle even they can seriously oppose it. However we may disagree, I am sure they will concede to me the right and duty of fair debate, beyond which, I trust, I have not gone. I believe the best sentiment and the highest interests of this State demand that this bill should become a law.

THE BEST SUPPER OF THE YEAR.

The supper and ball of the Société Culinaire Philanthropique last evening at Irving Hall was as usual successful. Of course the supper room was the chief attraction, although the dancing hall presented a pleasing sight, more especially after the opera was over, when a large number put in an appearance. The dancing programme consisted of thirty numbers, and as the selections had been well made those participating undoubtedly enjoyed themselves. The supper rooms, which were visited by a great many persons who did not enter the ball-room, presented an appearance such as is seen only at the annual gathering of this society. The tables were ornamented with all conceivable kinds of dishes, some of them most elaborate and massive affairs, and such only as culinary professors of the French school are capable of preparing. One large piece was a massive imitation stone bridge spanning a stream of water represented by mirrors. Above the bridge stood a stuffed baked pig, dressed in zouave regimentals. In front of the pig was a soldier preparing to thrust his bayonet into the advancing enemy. Some of the other larger pieces were equally artistic in appearance. After supper the dancing continued until a late hour this morning. MM. Denée, Peyroux, Delanoix, Bertholon, and others of the General Committee have reason to congratulate themselves upon the success of their tenth annual entertainment.

SPENCER AVERY SENTENCED.

BUFFALO, Feb. 3.—Spencer Avery, who it will be remembered was arrested some time since for breaking into a freight car at East Buffalo, assaulting an officer who attempted to arrest him, and who since attempted to break jail here, and committed the deadly assault on Engel, the janitor, was to-day sentenced to seventeen years' imprisonment on the three charges.

DUTTON INHALER AND DISINFECTOR, with vincontagism, is a preventive of small-pox, diphtheria, and other contagious diseases, and a relief for catarrh, bronchitis, and asthma. Sold by druggists. Manufactory, No. 20 West Houston st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

SECRET OF BEAUTY.

What is it? is no longer asked, for the world of fashion and all others who wish to combine the useful with the rejuvenating know that it is Laird's "Bloom of Youth" which beautifies the complexion and removes all blemishes and softens the skin, rendering it smooth, clear, and beautiful. Sold at all druggists' and fancy goods dealers' everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—That pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, "WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME," is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston.

Balls and Parties vs. Snow and Rain.—Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, and India Rubbers. All styles and prices. Patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

Graduated Lung Protectors, Undergarments insuring warmth and sound lungs. Sold everywhere. By mail, $1 50. ISAAC A. SINGER, manfr., 694 Broadway.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, one of the oldest Cough Remedies in the world. 50 cents and $1.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops. The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—BLAIR.—On Thursday, Jan. 27, 1876, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. S. H. Opdyke, Levi Adams, of this City, to Sarah P. Blair, daughter of Robert Blair, Johnsonsburg, N. J. No cards.

☞ Hamilton (Ontario) papers please copy.

BEADLE—ALLEN.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, by Rev. Emory J. Haynes, Walter H. Beadle to Miss Juliet N., youngest daughter of D. H. Allen, Esq. All of Brooklyn, N. Y. No cards.

CLAUSEN—YUENGLING.—At Pottsville, on Thursday, Jan. 27, by the Rev. C. G. Gilliat, George C. Clausen, of New-York, to Sophie, daughter of D. G. Yuengling, Esq., of Pottsville, Penn.

McGRAW—RAYNOR.—On Thursday, Jan. 27, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. J. Lyman Hurlburt, Richard D. McGraw, M. D., to Lizzie R., only daughter of Mrs. E. J. and the late Charles Raynor, both of this City.

ROBB—DENEGRE.—On Thursday, Jan. 20, 1876, at the residence of the bride's mother, in New-Orleans, by Rev. Anthony Free, Charles Robb to Sylvania, daughter of the late James D. Denegre.

STORM—HALSTED.—At Peekskill, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 27, by Rev. Roderick Terry, assisted by Rev. J. L. Kip, John I. Storm to Georgine Halsted.

DIED.

ALLEN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, Susan Adelia, widow of the late Roswell G. Allen, aged 69 years.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral on Friday, Feb. 4, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, John D. Negus, No. 391 Grand av.

BARNUM.—At the residence of her mother, No. 345 5th av., on Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1876, Josephine Raynolds, wife of Gen. Henry A. Barnum, and only daughter of the late John M. and Mrs. S. P. Raynolds, aged 29 years.

Funeral services at the house, on Friday, at 4 P. M. Friends are invited to attend without further notice.

BRADLEY.—On Wednesday, Feb. 2, Allen Bradley, only child of Edson W. and Julia W. Bradley, aged 17 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of M. J. Allen, Esq., No. 103 West 42d st., on Friday, Feb. 4, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BUNCE.—Suddenly, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 1, Caroline Elizabeth Bunce, second daughter of the late Dr. James Bunce, of Galesburg, Ill.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her brother-in-law, Dr. M. G. Raefle, No. 112 East 10th st., on Saturday, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

CLEMENTS.—At Chicago, Ill., on Sunday, Jan. 30, Mrs. Charlotte L. Clements, widow of Rev. Francis Clements and daughter of the late Jacob Bartow, of Newtown, Long Island.

KEYS.—On Tuesday, Feb. 1, of Bright's disease, Rev. Charles C. Keys, of the New-York Conference, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Eighty-sixth Street M. E. Church, between 4th and Lexington avs., on Thursday, Feb. 3, at 11 o'clock.

O'NEIL.—On Monday, Jan. 31, Mary Reynolds O'Neil, in the 55th year of her age, wife of Cornelius O'Neil.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 37 Fulton st., New-York City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 3, at 9:30 o'clock, thence to St. Francis Xavier's Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered up for her soul; interment at Calvary Cemetery.

PALMER.—At his residence, No. 136 West 48th st., in this City, on Monday morning, Jan. 31, after a brief illness, John Palmer, formerly of Wilkesbarre, Penn., in the 75th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place on Thursday morning, Feb. 3, at 10 o'clock, from the church corner 5th av. and 48th st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 2, Lottie E., eldest daughter of Charlotte A. and William Peck Smith, aged 15.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral at 4:30, on Thursday afternoon, from the residence of parents, No. 149 Warren st., Brooklyn.

SINCLAIRE.—On Tuesday, 1st inst., Leah Gallaudet de St. Croix, widow of the late Thomas Sinclaire, M. D., LL. D., in the 78th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral on Friday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, Francis S. Sinclaire, No. 137 Amity st., Brooklyn.

SANDS.—On Monday, Jan. 31, Ann M., wife of the late Austin L. Sands, in the 82d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 30 Lafayette place, on Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

THOMPSON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1876, after a brief illness, Elizabeth Thompson, aged 91 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 29 Charlton st., Friday evening, Feb. 4, at 8 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Newburg, Orange County, for interment.

VON GUNDELL.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on the morning of the 2d, of pneumonia, Jessie, infant and only daughter of Alfred C. and May St. J. Von Gundell.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BUCKINGHAM HOTEL.

FIFTH AVENUE AND FIFTIETH STREET, NEW-YORK.

This new and elegantly-furnished house is now open for the reception of guests, either permanent or transient.

Its location is one of the finest in the City, being near the Grand Central Depot, the Central Park, and in close proximity to many of the prominent churches and best schools.

It is conducted on the European plan, with a cuisine of unsurpassed excellence, and at charges as moderate as at any first-class hotel in the City.

To families or single gentlemen desiring the comforts of an elegant home, it offers unusual attractions.

Parties wishing to make arrangements for the remainder of the Winter months can do so on very reasonable terms by applying either personally or by letter.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Guests of this house are carried free of charge to Fiftieth Street Station Elevated Railway, connecting with trains leaving between 8 and 10 A. M., 12:15 and 3:26 P. M., meeting up trains leaving Liberty st. same hours. Also meeting up trains leaving Liberty st. from 3:16 to 5:22 P. M. Railroad tickets and time-tables furnished guests at the hotel office. Time occupied between hotel and Liberty street Station, thirty minutes. GALE, FULLER & CO., Proprietors.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, Feb. 5, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 6:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Wisconsin, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY, at 6:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer China, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Frisia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 10 A. M., for England, Wales, Ireland, and France, per steamer Germanic, via Queenstown, and at 10 A. M., for Scotland direct, per steamer Elysia, via Glasgow, and at 10 A. M., for France direct, per steamer Pereire, via Havre, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Oder, via Southampton and Bremen.

Mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco Feb. 16, 1876.

The mails for Australia, New-Zealand, &c., will leave San Francisco March 1, 1876.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) Two pamphlets, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, ASAHEL, MADE OF GOD, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, N. Y.

NO EXCUSE FOR FATAL BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—ROOT'S SAFETY BOILERS. 45,000-horse power in use in all parts of the world. Estimates and catalogues furnished by addressing ABENDROTH & ROOT MFG. CO., No. 98 Liberty st., New-York.

ICE FOR SALE.

Four thousand tons, eleven inches thick, clear, and first quality, cut this season, for sale by the Naugatuck Railroad Company, Bridgeport, Conn. GEORGE W. BEACH, Superintendent.

ALBERT SMITH, DEALER IN CHOICE marketing—Families and Hotels supplied with the finest Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb, Poultry, Game, Vegetables, Fish, Oysters, &c. No. 516 6th av., one door below 31st st.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW LAW BOOK.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,

No. 254 Washington st., Boston,

PUBLISH THIS DAY:

REMEDIES AND REMEDIAL RIGHTS BY THE CIVIL ACTION ACCORDING TO THE REFORMED AMERICAN PROCEDURE. A treatise adapted to use in all the States and Territories where that system prevails. By JOHN NORTON POMEROY, LL. D. 8vo. Law sheep, $6.

This treatise will be a practical handbook, adapted to the use of the profession in every State and Territory where the reformed procedure prevails. It is also designed as a text-book for students, whether in offices or in law schools; and to that end frequent reference has been made to the common law and equity systems of procedure, in explanation of their more general doctrines and principles, and in comparing them with those which have been substituted in their place.—*Preface.*

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1876.

On this forenoon trade in Live Stock generally was slow, but steady. At Sixtieth Street Yards Beeves sold at 8¾c.@12c. ℘ ℔., weights 6 to 8 cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices were 9¼c.@12½c. ℘ ℔., weights 5¼ to 11½ cwt. From 54 to 58 ℔. has been allowed, net. Milch Cows fair of sale at $55@$80 ℘ head, Calves included. Smooth quality Veals held on sale. Grass Calves slow at 4c. ℘ ℔. Sheep sold at 5½c.@7⅞c. ℘ ℔. Lambs not quoted. Live Hogs sold at 8¼c. ℘ ℔. City Dressed opened at 9½c.@10¼c. ℘ ℔. Pigs, 100 ℔. downward, 10½c. ℘ ℔.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 103 coarse Illinois Steers at 10c. ℘ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 30 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ℘ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 30 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ℘ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; 30 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ℘ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 60 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ℘ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; 15 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ℘ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; 44 fair Illinois Steers at 11c.@11¼c. ℘ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; 16 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ℘ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for L. L. Crocker 51 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℘ ℔., weight 7 cwt. W. Siegel sold for self 106 poor Illinois Steers at 8¾c. ℘ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; 16 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ℘ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for A. S. Monroe 85 Illinois Steers from fair to good from 10¾c.@12c. ℘ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt., with $1 off ℘ head. Hume & Elliott sold 200 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,370 ℔., at $6 20 ℘ cwt., 205 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,910 ℔., at 6¼c. ℘ ℔.; 201 Ohio Sheep, weight 18,900 ℔., at 6⅜c. ℘ ℔.; 97 Ohio Sheep, weight 9,100 ℔., at 6⅝c. ℘ ℔.; 96 Ohio Sheep, weight 9,400 ℔., at 6⅜c. ℘ ℔.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—J. Kirby sold 207 State Sheep, weight 16,810 ℔., at 6⅛c. ℘ ℔.; 88 State Sheep, weight 7,740 ℔., at 6⅝c. ℘ ℔.

At Fortieth Street Hog Yards—T. H. Reid sold 131 Ohio Hogs, weight 24,570 ℔., at 8¼c. ℘ ℔.

At Harsimus Cove.—Owney & McPherson sold for P. E. Vose 31 rough Ohio Steers at 9½c.@10¾c. ℘ ℔., weights 6¾ to 7¼ cwt.; 2 Ohio Oxen at 12c. ℘ ℔., weight 11½ cwt.; for B. Maynes, 36 common Virginia Steers at 9¾c.@10⅛c. ℘ ℔., weights 5½ to 5¾ cwt.; for L. Bowen, 51 common Virginia Steers at 9¾c.@10¼c. ℘ ℔., weight 6 cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Klopfer & Co. 34 Missouri Steers and Oxen, mixed, at 9¼c. ℘ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 15 fair Missouri Steers at 11c. ℘ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 49 Missouri Steers, from common to good, from 10½@12½c. ℘ ℔., weight 8¼ cwt.; 15 Ohio Bulls at 4½c. ℘ ℔., live weight 1,400 ℔. ℘ head. The herds shipped by Morris & Waixels were disposed of as follows: D. Waixel sold 27 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℘ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 16 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ℘ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. F. Samuels sold 100 common Illinois Steers, at 10¼c. ℘ ℔.; weight 6¼ cwt., with $1 on per head. Toffey & Sons sold 53 poor Illinois Steers, at 9½c. ℘ ℔., weight 5½ cwt.; 17 common Illinois Steers, at 10½c. ℘ ℔., with $1 off per head, weight 6½ cwt. M. Lauterbach sold 80 common Illinois Steers, at 10c.@10¼c. ℘ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; for Klopfer & Co., 32 Missouri Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11c. ℘ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 17 Texan Steers and Oxen, mixed, at 9¼c. ℘ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt. C. Kahn sold for Strauss & Sterne, 20 common Kentucky Steers, at 10c. ℘ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; 15 still-fed Kentucky Bulls, at 4¼c. ℘ ℔., live weight 1,200 ℔., for J. Baker, 35 Kentucky Oxen, at 10c. ℘ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; for H. Kahn, 17 Kentucky Oxen, at 10c. ℘ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; for L. Brown, 17 common Kentucky Steers, at 10¼c. ℘ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; for J. Reis, 106 Missouri Steers, quality rough, at 10c. ℘ ℔., weight 6 cwt. B. & H. Westheimer, sold for A. Vose 34 common Virginia Steers at 10c. ℘ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; for Lehman Brothers, 15 Virginia Oxen at 9c. ℘ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 17 Virginia Bulls at 4c. ℘ ℔., live weight 1,200 ℔. ℘ head; for O. Zeir, 19 poor Ohio Steers at 9½c. ℘ ℔., weight 5¼ cwt.; 15 Ohio Bulls at $4 80 ℘ cwt., live weight 1,450 ℔. ℘ head; for Beck & Hayes, 38 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ℘ ℔., with $20 off the lot, weight 7 cwt.; 57 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ℘ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; for M. S. Doty, 38 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ℘ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; for Stacy & Schwartz, 16 Western Bulls at 4c. ℘ ℔., live weight 1,300 ℔. ℘ head. Held on sale for A. Taft, 12 State Cows. Judd & Buckingham held on sale 1 car of Sheep. Kase & Pidcock sold 378 Michigan Sheep, weight 31,160 ℔., at 6c. ℘ ℔.; 188 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,750 ℔., at $5 81¼ ℘ cwt.; 213 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,550 ℔., at 6¼c. ℘ ℔.; 24 Ohio Sheep, weight 2,540 ℔., at 6½c. ℘ ℔.; 170 Illinois Sheep, weight 16,080 ℔., at 8⅛c. ℘ ℔.; 414 Kentucky Sheep, weight 48,280 ℔., at $7 81¼ ℘ cwt.; also sold for month of January, 1876, 28,181 Sheep and Lambs for $228,223 27.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Sixtieth Street Yards: 666 head of horned Cattle, 214 Veals and Calves, 1,377 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market: 518 Sheep, 44 Calves, 3 Cows.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth Street Hog Yards: 3,603 Hogs, 196 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Harsimus Cove: 1,292 head of horned Cattle, 2,172 Sheep, 1,371 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for the week ending Jan. 31, 1876: 18 Beeves, 2,234 Sheep, 20 Cows, 346 Veals and Calves, 7,379 Hogs, 43 Horses.

BUFFALO, Feb. 2.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 408 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,769 head, or 457 cars, (222 cars through consignments, balance on sale here,) against 313 cars for same time last week and 316 cars for same week last year. Market slow, Eastern dealers buying lightly; prices rule weak; opening quotations of the week full ¼c. off, all grades and common stock a shade weaker; 800 head disposed of. Sales of Illinois Steers, averaging 1,027, 1,180, and 1,300 ℔., at $4 50@$5@$5 25; Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,032 to 1,147 ℔., at $4 50@$5; Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,019 to 1,212 ℔., at $4 25@$4 62½; Missouri Steers, averaging 1,093 ℔., at $4 60. A number of loads of good shipping Cattle remain unsold. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 3,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 17,200 head, against 19,400 head for same time last week, and 18,800 head for same week last year; market dull and slow, only 1,300 head disposed of, 15 cars remaining unsold; sales of Michigan Sheep, averaging 98 ℔., at $5 95; 93 ℔., at $5 75, and 87 ℔., at $5 50; Indiana Sheep, averaging 89 ℔., at $5; 83 ℔., at $5 75, and 81 ℔., at $5 12½. No Lambs offering. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,000 head, making the total supply for the week so far 7,100 head, against 7,400 head for same time last week, and 9,100 head for same week last year; market active, only six cars on sale, which were readily disposed of; Yorkers, $7 80@$7 95; heavy Hogs, $7 70@$7 80; yards bare of stock.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 27,000 head; market active and prices steady; sales mostly of good Steers at $4 35@$4 75; shipments, 1,780 head. Hogs—Receipts—25,000 head; market active, and about 5c. lower; sales of Packers at $7 45@$7 75, chiefly at $7 60; Bacon grades at $7 25@$7 75, and Philadelphias at $7 80@$7 85; shipments, 1,820 head. Sheep—Receipts, 1,800 head; market active and prices steady; sales of common to choice at $4@$6.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 2.—Hogs firm at $7 10@$7 40; receipts, 850 head.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat active, higher, buoyant, unsettled; No. 2 Spring, 99¼c., spot; sales at 97¾c.@99⅛c., February; closed at 99c.@99⅛c., February; 98¼c., March; $1 03¾, April; No. 2 do., 78c.; Rejected, 64c. Corn in fair demand, lower; No. 2 Mixed, 40c.@40⅛c., spot; 40⅝c., March; 45⅛c., April. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2, 30¾c., spot; 31⅛c.@31¼c., March. Barley irregular but in the main higher, at 75c., spot; 74c., February; 69c.@70c., March. Rye steady, firm, at 67½c. Timothy-seed dull and a shade lower, at $2 27½@$2 35. Dressed Hogs very firm; holders asking higher rates; sales at $8 60@$8 65. Pork strong, higher, at $19 75, spot; $19 90@$19 92½, March; has sold at $20, March; $20 15@$20 20, April; $20 40@$20 45, May. Lard in fair demand and higher at 12⅛c., spot; 12¼c., March; $12 40, April. Bulk Meats steady and firm. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 65,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 21,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 75,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Barley. At the afternoon call of the board, Wheat lower at 98⅛c., February; 97⅝c., March. Corn steady at 40c., February; 40⅝c., March. Oats higher. Pork steadier at $19 70, February; $19 95, March. Lard unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—Sugar steady; strong; common, 6c.@6¼c.; fair to fully fair, 6⅜c.@6⅞c.; prime to strictly prime, 7¼c.@7½c.; Yellow Clarified, 8¼c.@8⅞c. Molasses steady; strong; Centrifugal, 28c.@38c.; prime reboiled, 44c.@46c.; fair fermenting, 38c.@40c.; prime do., 43c.@45c. Flour in good demand in anticipation of better prices; prices unchanged. Corn-meal firmer at $2 30. Corn firm at 52c.@60c.; Yellow in demand for Havana. Oats firm; Galena, 47c.@48c. Bran quiet at 75c. Hay—A good supply of ordinary grades but no demand for them; market bare of choice; prime quoted at $16@$18; choice, $22. Pork steady at $4 50. Dry-salted Meats stronger; Shoulders, 8¼c.@8½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11c.@11¼c. and 11¼c.@11½c. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12½c. and 13c. Sugar-cured Hams—Choice, 14c. Lard steady; Tierce, ordinary packers, 12¼c.; Prime Steam, 12¾c.; Refined, 13¼c.; Keg, 13¾c. Rice—Louisiana Choice, scarce; common to good, 4¼c.@5¾c. Coffee quiet; jobbing lower; cargoes, ordinary to prime, 17c.@19c. Whisky—Rectified, $1 07@$1 12. Gold, 113⅛. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅛ discount; Sterling, bank, $5 48@$5 49.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—Flour dull; unchanged. Wheat higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 50½, cash; $1 50½ bid, February; No. 3 do., $1 37 asked; $1 35 bid. Corn lower; good demand at the decline; No. 2 Mixed, 38c.@38⅛c., cash; 38¼c.@38⅜c., February; 39⅞c.@40c., March. Oats firm; unchanged; No. 2, 35¼c., cash and February. Barley flat; generally lower; strictly prime to fancy Wisconsin and Minnesota, $1 05@$1 30. Rye—Offerings light; small demand at 69c. Pork easier at $19 90@$20. Lard dull; $11 90 asked, $11 75 bid. Bulk Meats—Demand light; holders firm; Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10¾c. and 11c. Lard firm; unchanged. Whisky steady; unchanged at $1 05. Live Hogs strong; higher; Yorkers, $7 15@$7 35; packing, $7 25@$7 55; extra, $7 65. Cattle quiet; unchanged. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 49,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,250 head Hogs, 1,158 head Cattle.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 2.—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat steady, with a fair demand at $1 25@$1 35. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; sound, 43c.@44c.; damaged, 39c.@42c. Oats steady, with a fair demand at 35c.@43c. Barley dull, unchanged. Rye dull, unchanged. Pork steady and firm, at $20 25@$20 50, spot; $21 50, buyer March. Lard in fair demand, firm; Steam, 12¼c., spot; 12⅜c., buyer February; Kettle, 13c.@13¼c. Bulk Meats firm, in fair demand; Shoulders, 7⅝c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10⅜c.@10½c. and 10⅞c.@11c. Bacon—Demand fair, firm; Shoulders, 9c.@9¼c. Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11⅞c.@12c. and 12¼c.@12⅜c. Green Meats—Nothing doing. Live Hogs steady, firm; common to good light, $7 40@7 65; fair to good packing, $7 45@$7 55; choice heavy, $7 60@$7 65; receipts, 3,415 head; shipments, 1,565 head. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at $1 03. Butter steady and unchanged.

BUFFALO, Feb. 2.—Receipts—Flour, 4,600 bbls.; Wheat, 24,500 bushels; Corn, 35,000 bushels; Oats, 17,500 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,600 bbls.; Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Corn, 32,500 bushels; Oats, 17,500 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels. Flour quiet but steady. Wheat—A fair milling demand, steady; sales, 11 cars No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 17@$1 17½. 8,000 bushels White Michigan, privately. Corn dull; sales of 2 cars new, on track, at 48c. Oats and Rye neglected. Barley fairly active; sales, 4,000 bushels Canadian at 95c.@$1; 3,400 bushels four-rowed State at 95c.; 2,800 two-rowed do. at 78c., all on track. Pork quiet; Heavy Mess, $20. Lard quiet at 13c. Highwines nominally $1 09.

OSWEGO, Feb. 2.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,000 bbls. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 40; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 40; Extra do., $1 55. Corn steady; Western Mixed, new, 66c. Old do., 68c. Barley nominally lower; No. 2 Canada held at $1 06; No. 2 Bay, $1 12. Corn-meal—Bolted, $27; Unbolted, $26. Mill-feed—Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $19@$20; Middlings, $23@$26. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 30c.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn dull at 48c.@50c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand at 47c.@54c. Lard—Demand fair and market firm at 13[illegible] Bulk Meats—Demand fair and market firm; Shoulders, 7¾c.@8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.@11⅛c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c.@11⅜c.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 2.—Petroleum, ¼c. higher; Standard White, 11¾c.; Ohio test, 12¾c.; Michigan test, 15½c.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Wednesday, Feb. 2, under a Supreme Court decree, in partition, Meyer S. Isaacs, Esq., Referee, George H. Scott sold in one parcel four lots, each 25.2 by 100, situate on Fifth avenue, north-east corner of Ninety-second street, for $49,850, to Josiah Jex, plaintiff in the legal action. At public auction Richard V. Harnett sold the four-story brick double tenement-house, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 548 West Forty-fifth street, south side, 150 feet east of Eleventh avenue, for $9,975, to John C. Clegg, for Christopher Stein. Under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, Peter F. Meyer disposed of a three-story and basement brick house, with lot 20.10 by 100.11, located on East One Hundred and Twelfth street, north side, 266.4 feet west of Avenue A, for $7,200, the buyer being Thomas Mackellar. No other business was transacted.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales noticed for to-day at the Exchange are as follows:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of two valuable lots, each 25 by 100, on Madison avenue, east side, 25.5 feet north of Forty-fourth street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Superior Court foreclosure sale, C. W. Watson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 23.8 by 101.7 by 26.2 by 101, on West Twenty-first street, south side, 70.8 feet west of Seventh avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 90, on West Thirty-eighth street, south side, 200 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By Steele & Carter, foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Kirby, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 58.3 by 104.1 by 75 by 100.5, with buildings, on West Sixty-third street, north-east corner of the Grand Boulevard.

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 2.

NEW-YORK.

By George H. Scott.

4 lots, 5th av., n. e. corner of 92d st., each 25.2 x100, sold in one parcel	$49,850

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 four-story, brick, double tenement-house and lot, No. 548 West 45th st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 11th av., lot 25x100.5, house 50 ft. deep	$9,975

By Peter F. Meyer.

1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, East 112th st., n. s., 266.4 ft. w. of Avenue A, lot 20.10x100.11	$7,200

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Feb. 1.

Division st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of Market, 25x½ block, leasehold; Ninard Lewis to Ephraim Ducker	$2,000
3d av., w. s., 80.5 ft. n. of 60th st., 20x55, leasehold; Adolph Edelmuth to Maria Hofman	13,000
38th st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x98.9; Charles E. Vredenburgh to Ebenezar B. Woodward	14,000
60th st., s. s., 178 ft. e. of Madison av., 22x100.5; Rachel H. Menken and husband to Moritz Walter	42,000
40th st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x98.9; Phillipp Wiener and wife to Caroline Westheimer	18,500
125th st., s. s., 208 ft. w. of 1st av., 20.6x middle line of block; Emeline Mailler, Executrix, to William P. Mailler	12,000
Reade st., No. 92, n. s., 100 ft. w. of Church st., 25x61; James P. Ledwith, Referee, to Mary E. Earle	4,600
3d av., n. e. corner of 105th st., 40.4½x63.3; Katharine T. Leggett and others to John D. Phinners	14,500
78th st., s. s., 194 ft. w. of Avenue A, 100x102.2; Ezra Grinnell to Alex. Brown	40,000
Mott st., e. s., 90 ft. s. of Bleecker, 62x91.3; Abraham Birnbaum and wife to Benjamin Baker	42,000
2d av., s. e. corner 29th st., 100x98.9; John B. Harvey to John J. Burchell	160,000
Lexington av., w. s., 81.11 ft. s. of 71st st., 17.6x60; Harriet Read and husband to Horace E. Dillingham	10,500
Lexington av., w. s., 82.11 ft., s. of 71st st., 17.6x60; Harriet Read and husband to Mary P. Read	16,000
Same property; Mary P. Read and husband to Horace E. Dillingham	10,500

LEASES.

Chatham square, No. 192, first floor, 5 years and 3 months; Benjamin Marks to W. B. Overton and others	$2,000
Waverley place, n. s., 353.10 ft. w. of University place, 39.10x144.8¼; Sailors' Snug Harbor to William B. Duncan, 21 years	1,360
Waverley place, n. s., 322.4 ft. w. of University place, 31.7x146.9½; same to same, 21 years	1,040
5th av., e. s., 81 ft. s. of Clinton place, 39x100; same to same, 21 years	1,250

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. AND CHARLES S. BROWN,
Broadway, corner Wall st.,
Agents for selling, purchasing, leasing, and appraising Real Estate and managing properties.
Highest possible references.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

REAL ESTATE OWNERS WILL PLEASE notice that JOSIAH JEX has opened an office at No. 1,235 Broadway, for the purchase and sale of real estate, and for renting of houses and store property. From the great experience Mr. Jex has had in dealing with real estate, and his thorough acquaintance with the subject, he is able to offer great inducements to those who wish to avail themselves of his services. He is prepared to receive now all kinds of property for sale or to let at his office, which will receive due attention by him.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES
FOR SALE
OR RENT,
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.
COMPLETE LISTS FREE.
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE, AT GREAT BARGAIN, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—Elegant brown-stone house on 5th av., near 48th st.; on 46th st., near 5th av.; on 47th st., near 5th av.; on 51st st., near 5th av.; on 53d st., near 5th av.; on 61st st., near 4th av.; large house near Windsor Hotel, suitable for club-house. S. EDDY, No. 2 Park place.

CHOICE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
A first-class business property for sale low for cash; well located, in thorough condition; rents now for $15,000. Principals only apply to L. A. GOULD, No. 108 Drexel Building.

FOR SALE—ON WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, near Post Office, a first-class store and extra-sized lot, with two fronts; early possession; terms all cash, or a large part can remain on bond and mortgage if desired. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS TO CLOSE an Estate.—The elegant extra wide house and lot, No. 264 5th av., south-west corner of 29th st. Possession May 1, 1876. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, TO close an estate—The 25-foot four-story brown-stone house No. 299 5th av., south-east corner of 31st st. For full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO BANKERS AND CAPITALISTS.—FOR sale, a splendid plot for bankers; is located on a corner, and in close proximity to the Stock Exchange, 80x100. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

LARGE HOUSES AT SPECIAL REDUCTIONS.—Nos. 59, 299, 675 5th av.; also, near the avenue, 36th st., elegant double dwelling and stable. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 4 Pine, or No. 33 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PLOT ON A CORNER on 5th av., below 59th st., 100 feet on the avenue by 120 feet deep. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FORTY-SIXTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A fine brown-stone house, four-story, high stoop, $32,500; do., on 53d st., near 5th av., $35,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, a first-class four-story brown-stone house, 25 x60, on 46th st., near 5th av.; possession; rent low to a first-class tenant. S. EDDY, No. 2 Park place.

ANY ONE WISHING TO PURCHASE FOR $35,000 the most perfect medium-sized house, without exception, in this City, Murray Hill, can find it by calling on T. J. DUNKIN, No. 554 3d av.

AT A BARGAIN.—HOUSE ON 36TH ST., NEAR 7th av.; 20x50; three stories; brown stone; $15,000, cash; possession. S. EDDY, No. 2 Park place.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTORIES, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.

Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR AN INSTITUTION, A TRACT OF land, of 100 to 150 acres, eligibly situated within or near the City limits. Must be high ground, with natural drainage and facilities for large water supply, free from malaria and mosquitoes, and accessible by water as well as by rail. Proposals from owners, who are willing to sell at low figures; may address CHAIRMAN, Post Office Box No. 947, New-York.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, OR EARlier, an unfurnished house between 34th and 44th sts. and 6th and Park avs.; house must be full sized, (25 feet;) extension preferred. Address, stating rent, "A," Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH, A MODERN first-class dwelling-house on 5th av., between 34th and 50th sts., or on the side streets, near 5th av. Apply to HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

WANTED—AT EVERETT LIBRARY, NO. 588 6TH av., furnished and unfurnished houses; City and country. A. DAILEY.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J., (SPECIALTY) INCLUDING Llewellyn Park, Brick Church, Montrose, and Mountain Side.—Desirable properties for rent, sale, and exchange. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

SPLENDID BUILDING SITE FOR SALE in Plainfield, N. J., to a party with a little ready cash; this is a rare opportunity. Address HARDING, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT AT ORANGE.—All modern improvements; hot-house full of rare plants; carriage-house, &c.; low to a good tenant. R. E. WESTCOTT, No. 7 Park place, New-York.

NEWPORT.—TO RENT—A HOUSE NEVER before offered for rent; completely furnished; near cliffs and bathing beach; none but principals need apply. Post Office Box No. 947.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.
These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

OFFICES TO LET,
WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,
SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION,
SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and other Companies,
IN BUILDINGS
No. 4 WALL ST.,
Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78, AND 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW ST.,
Nos. 17, 19, 21, AND 38 BROAD ST.,
Nos. 55 AND 57 EXCHANGE PLACE,
ALL NEAR WALL ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
No. 71 BROADWAY.

ELEGANT CORNER OFFICE TO RENT,
lately occupied by Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.,
CORNER NASSAU AND PINE STS.
FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

OFFICES TO LET IN BUILDING NO. 294 Broadway at reduced rent, with steam heat. Apply first floor from 10 to 3, or to GEORGE SLOANE, Broadway and 10th st.

TO RENT—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE new store and basement, No. 838 Broadway. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR
BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.,
WILL OPEN ON
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1,
500 DOZEN
Handwork Embroidered Double Bands,
At **20c.** and **25c.** each, less than half price.
ALSO,
HAMBURG EDGINGS and INSERTINGS in great variety.
EMBROIDERED NIGHT DRESS SETS and DRESSING SACQUES at **$150** and upward.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE
ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

The intermediate examination of the classes will commence on MONDAY, Feb. 7, at 9:30 A. M.

The Regents of the University of the State of New-York, the Trustees and the Alumni of the college, the parents of students, and all interested in education are invited to attend.

The SECOND SESSION will begin Thursday, Feb. 17, at 9:30 A. M., at which time candidates for admission may present themselves.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL.D., President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE
SCHOOL OF MINES.

The SECOND SESSION will begin THURSDAY, Feb. 17, at 9:30 A. M.

Practical and theoretical instruction in civil and mining engineering, metallurgy, geology, mineralogy, assaying, analytical and mechanical chemistry, physics, mechanics, mathematics, drawing, French, German, &c., with laboratory practice. Regular courses for the degrees of Civil and Mining Engineer, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received without examination. Pecuniary aid for those who require it. F. A. P. BARNARD, LL.D., President.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, with primary department, comprising a thorough English and French course, No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island; Winter term begins Feb. 2.

MRS. HARWOOD'S SELECT FAMILY Boarding-school for young ladies at Red Bank-on-the-Shrewsbury; English, Latin, French, German, music and drawing; City references.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for twenty boys; one vacancy. Address O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Healthful, homelike; a school for earnest work. Spring session opens Feb. 16. GEO. C. SMITH, A.M.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts. Second session commences TUESDAY, Feb. 2.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—A GENTLEMAN, formerly an instructor in Harvard, desires additional pupils. Address HARVARD, No. 1,238 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

VACANCIES FOR ONE OR TWO LITTLE girls, between the ages of seven and twelve, in a small class up town; thorough instruction given in English, French, Latin, and music. Address NEW-ENGLAND, Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FAMILIES, SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES promptly supplied with accomplished teachers. No charge for introducing. Pupils directed. *Teachers* state qualifications and references. Established 1857. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway.

MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMEE,) SUPPLIES families with governesses and tutors, visiting or resident; information given gratuitously of teachers, of the languages, music, and drawing; also good schools. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

GENTLEMEN DESIRING THOROUGHLY prepared tutors for their sons, can secure them on application to Amer. School Institute, No. 14 Bond st. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

LESSONS IN MUSIC AND ENGLISH TO small children by an American lady. Address A. B., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PRIVATE TUTOR, THOROUGHLY EXperienced in all branches, desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that the undersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate of SAMUEL B. POTTER and CHARLES E. POTTER, comprising the late firm of S. B. Potter & Co., bankrupts, will sell at public auction, at No. 73 Broad st., in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of February, 1876, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, all the stock in trade of said bankrupts at said No. 73 Broad st., together with the store fixtures and office furniture, as follows: About one thousand boxes of cheese and one hundred packages of butter, safe, scales, desks, chairs, &c. N. P. STANTON, Assignee.
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ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, ACTing for SAMUEL SHETHAR, Assignee of Vyse & Company, bankrupts, will sell at public auction, at 11 A. M., THURSDAY, Feb. 3, 1876, at No. 132 Church st., New-York City, a miscellaneous assortment of ladies and misses straw hats, straw braids, and unmanufactured straw material and trimming.
WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, IN GOING THROUGH 22D st., Sixth av., 26th st. and Fifth av., a manuscript sermon, in leather or morocco cover. The finder will confer a favor by sending his address to D. M., Box No. 187, *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALDERNEY BUTTER
AT
MACY & CO.'S GROCERY, NOS. 433 AND 757 6TH AV.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

WANTED—A PURE WHITE HORSE, 15½ HANDS high, long tail, heavy mane, sound, and gentle, to drive single or double. Address Post Office box No. 295, Yonkers, N. Y.

PRIVATE STABLE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Seven stalls, rooms for coachman, hard-wood finish; possession immediately; first-class location. YATES, No. 888 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S

Most trustworthy and reliable Servants' Institute, corner 11th st. and 6th av., (established 1853,) private families, hotels, restaurants, boarding-houses, laundries, institutions, &c., can find the best class of servants, Americans, Germans, Swedes, French, English, Scotch, and Irish, for every capacity, waiting for situations, in City or country, for reduced wages. Notice this address particularly.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Welsh Protestant; young, very respectable, and highly recommended by best City families; competent in either capacity as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist with washing and ironing; very neat and obliging; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE girl, with City reference, for chamber-work and waiting, or child's nurse; willing to divide her time with different kinds of work; is a neat seamstress, uses a machine, and is an excellent mender; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, active young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid; is a neat sewer; will care children; is willing and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., second floor front.

CHAMBER-MAID OR HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By an American Protestant woman; good cook and neat about working; has good references; wages not so much an object as a steady place; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid and assist with fine washing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 161 West 25th st., church basement.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A VERY COMPEtent young woman to do chamber-work and washing, or chamber-work and waiting; is willing and can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 337 East 23d st., fourth bell.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, &c.—BY A young girl; will do chamber-work and waiting, assist with washing or general house-work for a small private family; no objection to the country. Call at No. 346 West 37th st., room No. 11.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, active young woman; a first-class chamber-maid and waitress; will assist in washing or care of children; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat young Irish Protestant girl with the best testimonials as a competent, willing, and tidy person. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family, or would do light house-work; good references. Call at No. 226 West 32d st., in the store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a competent young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; the best of City reference. Call at No. 406 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, OR WOULD DO FINE washing and make herself generally useful; has good City reference. Call at No. 14 West 20th st., for one day.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a young woman as chamber-maid and laundress, with reference from last place. Inquire at No. 232 Mulberry st., second floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 387 2d av., second floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 316 East 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat and tidy young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has two years' City reference; City or country. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress. Call at No. 332 East 25th st., Room No. 15.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO good, trustworthy young women, who understand their duties in every branch; cook makes good bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; chamber-maid is neat and tidy, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; both have best reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT AMERICAN PROTESTant woman, who is a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; no objection to a boarding-house or the country; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO young Protestant women; can furnish first-class City references from parties who can be seen; one understands all kinds of family cooking; the other is a thorough chamber-maid and waitress; willing to do fine washing. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a Welsh Protestant young woman; highly recommended; good family cook; meats, game, soups, pastries, &c.; excellent bread and biscuit baker; good washer and ironer; sober, honest, very neat and clean in her kitchen; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A very neat young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or general house-work; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; has best of City reference; is obliging and respectful. Apply at Grand Central Employment Agency, No. 65 West 33d st., corner Broadway; up stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, desserts, preserves, &c.; and is an excellent laundress, flutes, &c.; can furnish reference that will bear the strictest investigation. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is a first-class washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT, WELL-RECOMmended young Welsh woman; a good cook and laundress, and excellent bread and biscuit baker; understands soups, &c.; is ready to go to City or country, and keep her place; willing to do whatever she can to please. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPEtent, reliable young woman with good reference; has cooked in Sweden, France, &c.; can do house-work well and nicely; City or country; wages low. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; good City reference. Address Cook, Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid, &c.—By two respectable girls, one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City references. Call at No. 558 7th av., corner 40th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GIRL as good cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to help with the coarse washing; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 9 West 44th st.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS A FIRST-class plain cook, also an excellent baker; has no objection to a private boarding-house; is capable of taking the entire charge of the kitchen; can give good City reference. Call at No. 450 West 28th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid and waitress.—By two respectable girls; one as good cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; three years' reference. Call at No. 226 East 49th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young girl as cook, washer, and ironer, or would do general house-work in a small family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 301 60th st., corner of 2d av., over the grocery store.

COOK, &c.—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE MIDDLE-aged woman as good, thorough cook and excellent baker; will assist in the washing; is neat and economical in her kitchen; best City reference. Call at 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., second floor, front room.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, pastry, and jellies; is an excellent baker; best City reference. Call at No. 107 West 18th st.

COOK, WASH, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN to cook, wash, and iron, or general house-work in a small family. Call or address No. 144 Varick st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; can cook meats, soups, game, boning and larding; also pastries; reference given. Call at 328 East 34th st., in fancy store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands all kinds of cooking; good City references. Address D. K., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN (ENGLISH) AS SUperior cook; will do washing; advertiser will be found competent and faithful; prefers home to high wages. Call at No. 423 East 19th st., first floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook and to do coarse washing; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 457 7th av., near 37th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK. Call or address 341 East 27th st., one flight, front.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A PRIVATE family as good cook and do the coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 128 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS GOOD cook, and do coarse washing; private family; good City reference. Address C. R., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; has excellent City references from last employer. Apply at No. 50 East 41st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook; bread and biscuit maker; soups, &c.; will do coarse washing if required; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 413 West 40th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English Protestant woman as good cook, washer, and ironer; good country reference; country preferred. Call at No. 411 East 17th st.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND YOUNG WOMan as first-class cook in a private family; is a good bread and pastry cook; good City reference. Address M. L., No. 602 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A good cook and excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker; has good City reference. Call at No. 245 East 28th st., rear.

COOK, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; WOULD assist with the washing; no objection to go in the country, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 563 3d av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 214 West 27th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 563 3d av., near 37th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as excellent cook and laundress; best City reference. Apply at No. 250 West 33d st., ring first bell.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMily; best reference. Address French Cook, No. 35 Amity st., basement.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; IS a good baker; City reference. Call at No. 692 6th av., in the store.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook and assist with washing in a private family; good City references. Call at No. 226 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS GOOD cook; best references. Call for two days at No. 134 West 24th st., rear, back room.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN AS GOOD cook and baker; will do the coarse washing. Call at No. 217 West 28th st., rear building.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN THE CITY; has good references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office, for three days.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD COOK, AND TO DO THE coarse washing; has eight years' City references. Call at No. 151 East 32d st., Room No. 5.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 387 2d av., second floor, front.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK HAVING good City reference. Can be seen for two days at her former employer's, No. 775 2d av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN the dress-making of some first families by the day; thoroughly understands fitting, cutting, and looping stylishly; dresses made over equal to new; ball, evening, and reception dresses a specialty; also, work taken home. Address L. E. N., No. 107 East 12th st.; call for one week.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS and cloak maker; cuts and fits in the latest French styles; wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day, or would take work home; has no objection to the country. Call or address E. C., No. 610 2d av., third floor, front.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN at dress-making; boys' clothes, mending; at $1 per day; is perfect on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 26 East 12th st., all the week.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker would engage for $7 a week; has Wheeler & Wilson machine if required. Call at No. 355 8th av., near 27th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—CHILDREN'S CLOTHES made, well fitted, and tastefully trimmed; will go out by the day or take work at home. Call on or address Dress-maker, No. 309 East 29th st.

FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT SERVANTS on hand to-day at the Church of our Saviour, 3d av., near 39th st. Call from 9 to 12.

GENERAL SERVANT.—BY A PROTESTANT single man, aged twenty-five years, who can cook, wait at table, clean silver, wash windows, tend door, clean boots, &c.; can also care and drive horses; best recommendations; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—A STRONG young Norwegian woman would like a place in City or country; is a good plain cook and a good washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself useful, at moderate wages; good reference. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

GOVERNESS, &c.—BY A LADY AS NURSERY-governess, housekeeper, or companion; teaches English, French, music; is a good housekeeper and manager; understands all kinds of dress-making and family sewing; also, care of a dairy. Any family wanting an invaluable, reliable person, with the very best references, address E. A. H., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A LADY, STRANGER in the City, as housekeeper where there are servants kept, or to take charge of an invalid. Address E. A. T., Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A DANISH PROTESTANT girl, who is a good plain cook and a nice washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful in a good home; or can do chamber-work and sewing; is a neat, quick sewer by hand; has good City recommendations. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL in a private family, for City or country, to do general house-work; has first-class City reference; will work for low wages. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.; notice address.

KITCHEN-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE, Protestant young woman as kitchen-maid, or to do chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 321 East 24th st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PERson, speaking several languages, as lady's maid, seamstress, and hair-dresser, or as maid to an elderly lady. Address P. D., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS LAdy's maid and seamstress; can dress hair and sew on different machines; would assist in the care of growing children. Can be seen till suited or addressed at No. 321 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as first-class laundress, or would do laundry and chamber-work; can do all kinds of fine washing, puffing, French fluting, &c., and is a good chamber-maid; is neat and tidy; highest testimonials for character and capability. Apply at Grand Central Employment Agency, No. 65 West 33d st., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS, OR FINE WASHING AND Chamber-work.—By a respectable woman; eight years' reference from last place; in either capacity; flutes, puffs polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' and children's fineries; is also a thorough chamber-maid. Can be seen until suited at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY AN ACTIVE, COMPETENT young woman as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and fluting; or as cook, washer, and ironer in a private family or boarding-house; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., second floor, front room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has two years' City reference; no objections to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS laundress, or would go as laundress and chamber-maid; a private family preferred; best City reference. Call at No. 872 6th av., in the store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress in a first-class family; one year's City reference; City or country. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class laundress, or would do chamber-work and fine washing; best City references from last employer. Call at No. 389 7th av.; ring fourth bell.

MAID.—BY A LADY FOR HER MAID, A FRENCH Protestant, seamstress and hair-dresser, whom she can thoroughly recommend; can take charge of an invalid; accustomed to traveling, and a good sailor. Call or address No. 17 West 16th st.; present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS THOROugh infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge, and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 145 East 22d st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

NURSE.—BY A LADY, FOR HER PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse, who has been with her four years. Apply at No. 459 West 21st st., opposite College grounds.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG, EXPERIENCED INFANT'S nurse, with good City references; can take entire charge; is a good seamstress. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, for three days, at the French Office.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS NURSE in a private family; understands the care of a baby from its birth and bringing it up on a bottle; best reference. Call or address No. 161 West 48th st.

NURSE AND MAID.—BY A FRENCH PARISIAN who is not long in the country; is a very good seamstress, and understands hairdressing. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERIcan Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress; can bring up a babe from its birth; excellent City references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, English, to take care of children and do plain sewing or light chamber-work; good reference. Call at No. 242 East 27th st.; ring second bell.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Scotch-woman, to take care of an invalid or delicate lady; good references. Call at No. 841 6th av., between 47th and 48th sts., in the store.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH INFANT'S NURSE; HAS excellent City references of four years from last place; can take a baby from its birth. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH GIRL, AS nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; can operate on machine; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 211 West 29th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl, aged sixteen, to take care of children and make herself useful. Call at 236 West 27th st. Ring the bell.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, AGED FIFTEEN, as assistant nurse in a private family. Address R. F., No. 434 West 18th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class nurse; can take entire charge of a baby and bring it up on the bottle; is thoroughly competent to attend an invalid lady; has the highest testimonials for character and capability; City or country. Apply at Grand Central Employment Agency, No. 65 West 33d st., corner Broadway, up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A NICE FRENCH GIRL AS CHILD nurse; best references. Call at No. 66 West 33d st., third bell.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE; willing to do sewing; four years' references. Call at No. 16 East 3[illegible]

SEAMSTRESS.—A WIDOW LADY, ACCUSTOMED to work upon the finest fabrics, wishes families' sewing, including dress-making by the day, or at her own house; infants' outfits a specialty; was four years at McCreery's, on Broadway. Apply or address J. D., No. 149 East 121st st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL with good references, to sew in a family and assist in up-stairs work; operates on Grover & Baker's and Wilcox & Gibbs' machines; understands lace cleaning. City or country. Call or address, No. 38 Bleecker st., Working Women's Protective Union.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman in a Protestant private family; wages not so much an object as a home; satisfactory references given. Address A. J. C., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—BY A GIRL AS seamstress and maid; understands dress-making; City or country; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 134 West 28th st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS by the week or month; in a private family; will see to children; City reference. Call at No. 194 7th av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN as seamstress or a companion to lady; no objection to travel. Call on Mrs. James B., No. 226 East 36th st.

WAITRESS AND PARLOR MAID.—A YOUNG woman with five and two years' City reference from parties who can be seen; understands her duties thoroughly; dress salads, &c. Inquire for M. S. at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver; is capable of filling a man's place; best City reference; no objections to the country. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A GOOD AND COMPETENT girl, who has good recommendations to her capability and morality; lady can be seen. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., fourth floor.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, as waitress and assistant at chamber work; best City references from last place. Call at No. 389 7th av.; ring the fourth bell.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN a private family; can make all kinds of salads; best City reference; can take a man's place. Apply at No. 488 6th av., Room No. 5, second floor.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS waitress and chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and assist in washing; excellent City references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st., near 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, thoroughly understanding her business; first-class references from former employers. Apply at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITress, and would assist with chamber-work; with best City reference. Call at No. 1 West 13th st.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes to take in some more washing; ladies' or gentlemen's; gentlemen's preferred; 37½ cents to 75 cents per dozen. Call at or address No. 107 East 56th st., near 4th av.

WASHING.—BY A THOROUGH LAUNDRESS TO do family washing; works for the best families in the City; seventy-five cents a dozen; fluting and puffing. Call at No. 143 West 19th st., top floor.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS some gentleman's or family's washing, from 37½ cents to 75 cents a dozen; first-class fluting. Call all the week at No. 107 East 56th st., near 4th av.

WASHING.—A GOOD LAUNDRESS WOULD LIKE to get a few families' washing and ironing, or would go out by the day; has good City reference. Call at No. 245 East 28th st., rear.

WET NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman, who has lost her baby, wishes a baby to wet nurse at her home. Call at No. 423 East 14th st., Room No. 8.

MALES.

A VERY HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE FRENCHman, who is a first-class coachman and horse trainer by profession, well qualified to instruct a lady or gentleman in the art of graceful horse riding; polite manners, willing and obliging; as coachman; would make himself generally useful. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

BUTLER AND WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS man, who thoroughly understands his business, in a private family; superior City reference. Apply in jewelry store, No. 861 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN, Swede, as first-class coachman; willing to make himself generally useful; thoroughly understands his business; will be found reliable and competent; best of references. Call or address for three days No. 275 Atlantic av., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; also garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address L. A., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; SINGLE; lifetime experience; excellent recommendations from European and American families; two years' best City reference from last employer, who can be seen. Call on or address Thomas, at Coleman's, No. 737 6th av., corner 42d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A STEADY, sober, reliable man; thoroughly understands his business; five years' first class City reference from his late employer; will make himself generally useful. Call or address Coachman, No. 119 East 22d st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A Scotch Protestant single man, aged twenty-six, who is a good vegetable and out-door flower gardener; can also care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, mow lawns, repair walks, &c.; best recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business; is an experienced City driver, strictly sober, &c.; will be found willing and obliging; has best City reference from last place. Call or address L. W., No. 3 East 28th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT young man as coachman and groom; strictly temperate; no objection to City or country; has nine years' best City references. Call or address No. 131 West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY ONE WHO LIVED WITH SOME of the best families in this City and Brooklyn; is very obliging and perfect in every respect; six years' first-class reference. Call on or address Coachman, No. 91 East 35th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG COLORED man as first-class coachman; not afraid of work; moderate wages; best City reference; strictly temperate, and careful driver. Address S. D., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN as first-class coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business, which his testimonials will show. Address J. M., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; THORoughly understands his business in all its branches, and has first-class City reference from his last employer. Address J. R., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman who thoroughly understands his business; careful driver and groom; willing and obliging; six years' best reference from last place. Address J. P., Box No. 243 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; CAN be highly recommended; thoroughly understands his business. Address R. L., No. 26 East 36th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN AS COACHman and groom; seven years' best City reference; disengaged in consequence of the family selling their establishment. Apply for C. M., No. 246 West 38th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN AS FIRST-class coachman; best City reference. Call at No. 104 West 26th st.

FARMER AND GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-class man as farmer and gardener; none but those requiring the services of a first-class man need apply. Address M., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

FOOTMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN as footman and groom, or to drive for a physician; first-class reference. Address W. J., 158 East 32d st.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By an American Protestant man and wife, aged thirty-two years, no children; man can do all kinds of flower and vegetable gardening, green-house, graperies, &c.; also, farm-work, care and drive horses, &c.; wife is a good plain cook, and can do all parts of house-work; good recommendations; wages moderate. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

GARDENER.—MARRIED; IS WELL EXPERIenced in management of greenhouse and graperies; is a first-class florist and good fruit and vegetable grower; unexceptionable City reference for character and ability. Address C. H., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO FAMILY; understands his business in everything that is required on a gentleman's place; best reference. Address W. P., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER; Scotch; Protestant; married, no family; wife first-class laundress. Call on or address R. M., seed store, No. 35 Cortlandt st., or florist, No. 733 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS GARDENER; understands his business in all its branches; none except those who have glass need apply. R. Gray, 100th st., Boulevard, New-York City.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT AS gardener and farmer; is willing to take full charge or shares; has best of references. Call at No. 27 Pitt st., basement.

HOTEL STEWARD, SUPERINTENDENT, or Head Waiter.—By a man with many years' experience and good references, in or out of New-York. Address H. S. W., No. 114 East 13th st.

VALET.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO IS A THORough valet; good reference if required. Address J. B., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A FRENCH young man, whom we know, as a waiter in a private family; understands his duties thoroughly, and can furnish good City reference; is also willing to make himself useful. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

WAITER.—FIRST-CLASS, IN A PRIVATE FAMily; understands his business perfectly; best City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN SPEAKing English well; recommended as an honest, neat, sober, and industrious man; is a good waiter; wages moderate. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG FRENCHman in a private family; he is quick, neat, sober, and obliging; understands his business thoroughly; has very good City reference. Address French, Box 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A FIRST-class man who thoroughly understands his duty and is willing to do it; can give good reference. Address for two days J. C., Waiter, Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RELIABLE AND COMPETENT Protestant man as first-class waiter in a private family; has the best of City references; no objection to City or country. Address G. R., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A VERY GENTEEL YOUNG ENGlish Protestant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A FULLY COMPETENT WAITER, (French;) has good references, and is thoroughly capable. Can be seen at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER MAN IN a private family; six years' good references. Address J. K. D., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED, FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; will go for moderate wages; good City reference. Address L. G., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS WAITER IN a private family or boarding-house; good reference. Call at No. 136 West 28th st., second floor, front.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER IN A private family; understands his business; no objection to the country. Address A. C., 245 East 30th st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

BOOK-KEEPER OR CASHIER.—ELEVEN years' active experience in first-class houses; references. Address G., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS MANAGER, TREASURER, OR AGENT.—Any commercial house or manufacturing corporation needing a thoroughly reliable energetic business man of undoubted ability, an able financier, either permanently or during centennial year, can hear of such by addressing confidently, F. M., Box No. 2,382 Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK WITH UNEXCEPTIONable City references, who will do the washing for a small private family; English, Welsh, or German preferred. Apply at No. 37 West 19th st., between 9 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WITH REFerences, as cook, and to assist with washing and ironing in a small family; must be willing to make herself generally useful. Address, with reference, Box No. 163 Hoboken Post Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS RESPECTABLE WAITress. Only those with the very best recommendations need apply at No. 113 East 25th st., Feb. 3, between 10 and 12, in the morning.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK, WASHER, and ironer; none need apply without best City recommendations. Call at No. 19 West 32d st., between 11 and 3 P. M.

WANTED.—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN RETAIL dry-goods business; only those of respectable appearance, with first-class reference, need apply. LORD & TAYLOR, Grand and Chrystie.

WANTED—AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, TO INtroduce half a dozen new novelties, just out; best in market; sell at sight; profits immense. Call at No. 765 Broadway, Room No. 1, up stairs.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, GERMAN OR ENGLISH, a kitchen-girl and good plain laundress, in a boarding-house; wages $12 and $14; reference required. Apply after 9 o'clock at No. 18 East 28th st.

WANTED—A GIRL WITH CITY REFERENCE FOR general work; must be a good cook. Apply between 10 and 2 o'clock, at No. 23 West 42d st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE; must be capable and obliging; good references required. Apply on Thursday at No. 3 East 9th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A LAW OFFICE; wages nominal. Address G. S. P., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE BOY WHO IS NOT afraid to work. 202 William st., corner Frankfort.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY G. BELL and CHARLES L. LORD, bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of Henry G. Bell, of the County of Bergen, and Charles L. Lord, of the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who have been duly adjudged bankrupts upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property belonging to them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Jersey City, in said district, on the first day of March, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Stasts S. Morris, Esq., No. 1 Montgomery street, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said district.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK A. GILES and GEORGE C. F. WRIGHT, bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of Frederick A. Giles and George C. F. Wright, of the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who have been duly adjudged bankrupts upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property belonging to them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Jersey City, in said district, on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Stasts S. Morris, Esq., No. 1 Montgomery street, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district. SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMANUEL M. OBERIGHT and SIMON WEIL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Emanuel M. Oberight and Simon Weil, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES M. LAIRD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 5,259.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Moses M. Laird, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of February, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, (corner of Nassau street,) in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of January, 1876. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja20-1aw3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD G. KELLEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Edward G. Kelley, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title Bankruptcy, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the eighteenth day of February, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of January, 1876. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja27-1aw3wTh.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN W. COCHRAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by John W. Cochran, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the twenty-fourth day of February, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the adjourned hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of January, 1876. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
W. H. McDOUGALL, Solicitor for Petitioner, 12 Wall street. f3-1aw3wTh*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 20th day of January, 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of EDWARD B. J. SINGLETON and ALPHONSE DE BRABELEER, both of the City of New-York, in the City and County of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
ja20-1aw3wTh No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS—[illegible] new designs marble, slate, and wood mantels; manufacturers iron cresting, stable fixtures, [illegible] grates, weather vanes, &c., wholesale and retail. [illegible]

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

CHINA.......WED., Feb. 2 | CALABRIA...WED., Feb. 16
PARTHIA.....WED., Feb. 9 | JAVA........WED., Feb. 23

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

MONTANA..........Feb. 8, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA..........Feb. 22, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO..........Feb. 29, at 8 A. M.
DAKOTA..........March 7, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN..........March 14, at 8 A. M.
WYOMING..........March 21, at 2:30 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BROOKLYN.......Saturday, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, Feb. 12, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.......Saturday, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.......Saturday, Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.......Saturday, March 4, at —

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..........$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
Holland, Sat. Feb. 5, 12 M. | Canada, Thurs. Feb. 17, 10 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Egypt, Sat. Feb. 5, 12 M. | The Queen, Sat. Feb. 19, 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, VIA PLYMOUTH.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE, Danre..........Saturday, Feb. 5
AMERIQUE, Pouzols..........Saturday, Feb. 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ELYSIA..........SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.
CALIFORNIA..........SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 7:30 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ATLAS..........Feb. 3.
ANDES..........Feb. 15.

FOR KINGSTON AND HAYTI:

CLARIBEL..........Feb. 17.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pavonia Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Thursday, Feb. 10
STATE OF INDIANA..........Thursday, Feb. 24
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, March 9

and every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents.
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHAMPION..........SATURDAY..........FEB. 5
SOUTH CAROLINA..........WEDNESDAY..........FEB. 9

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
S. S. ACAPULCO..........TUESDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 noon.
Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
S. S. CITY OF NEW-YORK..........March 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.
On the 10th and 25th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships.
Sailing regularly every month from
WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro,
Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO.

NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons. Thursday, Feb. 3, 3 P. M.
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons.....Wednesday, March 8
J. B. WALKER, 2,700 tons..........Saturday, April 8

These steamers are perfectly new, with all the latest improvements, having first-class passenger accommodations.

For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to
J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESSMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 3, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 5, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, TUESDAY, Feb. 8, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, Feb. 3
COLUMBUS..........TUESDAY, Feb. 15

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green. McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

COLOMBO..........Feb. 12 | HINDOO..........March 11
OTHELLO..........Feb. 26 | NAVARINO..........Mar. 25

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 7 A. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 6 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Feb. 8
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, Feb. 10
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Feb. 17

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Feb. 8

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 13 and March 5 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

ODER..........Sat., Feb. 5 | SALIER..........Sat., Feb. 19
DONAU..........Sat., Feb. 12 | MOSEL..........Sat., Feb. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..........$100 gold
Second cabin..........60 gold
Steerage..........30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C., FERNANDINA, FLA., and BRUNSWICK, GA. The steam-ships CITY OF AUSTIN, Stevens, Master; CITY OF DALLAS, T. Hines, Master; CITY OF HOUSTON, Deering, Master, will leave Pier No. 20 East River, every THURSDAY at 3 P. M., for Port Royal and Fernandina. This route is the only direct one to Florida without change of steamers. No transshipping of goods and no cartage. Lower rates given than by any other line. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Port Royal Railroad to all points in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and with the Atlantic, Gulf, and West India Transit Company to all points in Florida. Insurance one-half per cent.

C. H. MALLORY & CO., or HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 153 Maiden Lane.
CHATER & KING, Agents, Fernandina.
Steam-ship CITY OF AUSTIN sails Feb. 3.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Philipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. Dec. 5, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at
7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains. December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8.05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STATIONERY.

CENTENNIAL CARD OF WILLIAM P. BALLANCE.—The well-known Blind Pedestrian Stationer, respectfully begs leave to inform the humane and kind hearted citizens of this Metropolis, and the adjacent cities of Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, &c., that he will on the most reasonable terms, promptly and gratefully fill any orders for stationery, reading matter, pocket-books, &c., they may be so kind as to send to him at the hardware store of Christopher Wray, No. 361 3d av.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, NO. 93 Fulton st.—Special attention given to ordered work.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THEIR

LINEN DEPARTMENT,

NOW FULLY STOCKED WITH THE BEST PRODUCTS OF THE MOST CELEBRATED EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS.

FINE 8-4 BLEACHED TABLE DAMASKS at 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., and $1, recently reduced from 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 20, and $1 40, and all finer grades at proportionately low prices.

TABLE CLOTHS

in all sizes and qualities, from very low prices to the finest and most elegant French and Irish Damasks made.

NAPKINS in great variety of pattern, size, and quality.

5-8 NAPKINS at $1, $1 25, $1 50, and $2 per dozen, recently reduced from $1 25, $1 50, $2, and $2 50.

3-4 NAPKINS from $2 75 per dozen upward.

Square, oval, round, and oblong Doylies.

10-4 LINEN SHEETING at 75c., former price $1.

Extra fine and heavy at $1, former price $1 50.

Barnsley and French Sheetings Very Low.

SHIRTING LINENS of the most popular makes, at greatly reduced prices.

A GOOD LINEN for 25c., former price 35c., and very fine quality for 45c., former price 65c.

ALSO,

Fancy Colored Linens, Figured and Striped.

HUCKABUCK AND DAMASK TOWELS, an endless variety, in plain white and fancy colored borders.

HUCK TOWELS at $1 a dozen, reduced from $1 25.

HUCK TOWELS at $1 25 a dozen, reduced from $1 50.

HUCK TOWELS at $1 75 a dozen, reduced from $2.

HUCK TOWELS at $2 50 a dozen, reduced from $3.

HUCK TOWELS at $3 a dozen, reduced from $4.

Large assortment of

TURKISH BATH TOWELS, TURKISH WASH RAGS AND DUSTERS.

LOOM, HUCK, AND HONEY-COMB TOWELS.

LOOM, DAMASK, AND GLASS TOWELS.

BROWN AND WHITE TWILLED TOWELING, ALL WIDTHS.

RUSSIA, AMERICAN, AND BARNSLEY CRASHES.

RUSSIA DIAPER, BIRD'S EYE LINEN, LINEN DRUGGETS AND CRUMB-CLOTHS, STAIR CRASHES, RUSSIA SHEETINGS, BURLAPS, &c., &c.

☞ SAMPLES SENT FREE OF COST TO ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Broadway, Cor. 20th st., N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—THEODORE P. NICHOLS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM MOLLER and Elizabeth J. Moller, his wife; Moses Taylor, Percy R. Pyne, Lawrence Turnure, Henry A. C. Taylor, John J. Jova, Edward S. Terry, Tomas Tomas, Robert B. Minturn, John W. Minturn, William H. Swan, Henry F. Sewall, Jose V. Onativia, Henry Beste, Jules Sazerac, Joseph H. Godwin, Assignee of William Moller, George H. Moller, and William F. Moller for the benefit of creditors; William W. Spence, John C. Spence, Dibrell P. Montague, William W. Spence, Jr.; William C. Conner, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York; the President, Managers, and Company of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company; William A. Booth, as Assignee in bankruptcy of William Moller, George H. Moller, and William F. Moller, defendants.—Action No. 1.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, in No. 59 William street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 16, 1875.
KISSAM & EMBURY, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 59 William street, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 16th day of December, 1875.
KISSAM & EMBURY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—THEODORE P. NICHOLS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM MOLLER and ELIZABETH J. MOLLER, his wife, Moses Taylor, Percy R. Pyne, Lawrence Turnure, Henry A. C. Taylor, John J. Jova, Edward S. Terry, Tomas Tomas, Robert B. Minturn, John W. Minturn, William H. Swan, Henry F. Sewall, Jose V. Onativia, Henry Beste, Jules Sazerac, Joseph H. Godwin, Assignee of William Moller, George H. Moller, and William F. Moller, for the benefit of creditors, William W. Spence, John C. Spence, Dibrell P. Montague, William W. Spence, Jr., William C. Conner, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, The President, Managers, and Company of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, William A. Booth, as Assignee in Bankruptcy of William Moller, George H. Moller, and William F. Moller, defendants.—Action No. 2.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, in No. 59 William street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 16, 1875. KISSAM & EMBURY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 59 William street, New-York City.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 16th day of December, 1875.
KISSAM & EMBURY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LEVI A. KENT, plaintiff, against CHARLES S. McCORMICK, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office No. 11 Pine street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five thousand and seventy dollars, with interest from the twenty-eighth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, on seventy dollars part thereof, and from the seventeenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, on five thousand dollars, remainder thereof, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—New-York, dated January 18, 1876.
CHITTENDEN & HUBBARD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, 11 Pine street.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 22d day of January, 1876.—Dated January 26, 1876. CHITTENDEN & HUBBARD,
ja27-law6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES T. FOSTER, plaintiff, against JAMES HALL, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 73 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and one 30-100 dollars, with interest on $600 thereof from 1st day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated December 22, 1875.
E. A. CARLEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on December 22, 1875.
E. A. CARLEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ja20-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—The BERKSHIRE WOOLEN COMPANY, in behalf of themselves and all other creditors, &c., plaintiff, against AUGUSTUS D. JOUILLIARD, Receiver, and others, defendants.

FIRST NOTICE.—Pursuant to a judgment or decree entered in the above-entitled action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, January 6, 1876, I, William P. Dixon, the Referee therein appointed, do hereby notify all creditors of the firm of Hoyt, Spragues & Co., and all persons having claims against said firm, forthwith to come in and prove their debts or claims against said firm before me, at my office, No. 50 Wall street, in the City of New-York; and in default or so doing they will be debarred the benefits of said decree, and of any distribution of the assets of said firm thereunder.
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Referee.
STANLEY, BROWN & CLARKE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 16 Wall street.
ja 20-law3wTh.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—HENRY WILLIS, plaintiff, against MARGARET WILLIS, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant, Margaret Willis: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 151 West Tenth street, at said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 11, 1876. FRANK HENOCQUE,
ja20-law6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorney.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM

is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and the public is fast discovering the fact, as they compare it with others' make, not made from pure cream.

Our sales exceed those of any other establishment of the kind in the world, and almost equal those of all the New-York dealers combined. We are thus enabled to supply a better article at a lower figure than any other establishment.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE, rich and delicious.

72 Cents per Dozen, or 50 Cents per Quart.
DEPOTS, NO. 305 4TH AV. and NO. 1,264 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.

First Mortgage Bonds of this company to the amount of $1,455,000 having been actually surrendered to the Central Trust Company, No. 14 Nassau st., and other first mortgage bonds to the amount of $288,500 in addition being in our hands or under our control, and it being certain that over sixty per cent. of the first mortgage of $3,000,000 will, within a few days, be deposited, the foreclosure will immediately proceed.

All persons having first mortgage bonds are respectfully requested to deposit them without delay.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Chairman.

Committee:

J. N. BALESTIER, SMITH ELY, Jr.,
W. S. BANTA, E. S. FRANCIS,
JOHN J. BROWN, J. M. MEECH,
GRINNELL BURT, S. E. OLMSTEAD,
CHARLES H. BURTIS, J. F. HULL,
NATHANIEL DOLE, HENRY WHELEN.

H. P. DECHERT, Secretary,
No. 138 Chambers st., Room No. 10.

MONEY. R. H. FOOTE, MONEY.

MEMBER OF GOLD AND STOCK BOARDS,
NO. 15 NEW STREET,
Room No. 5,
NEGOTIATES MONEY LOANS ON RAILWAY SECURITIES, TOWN BONDS, STOCKS, AND GOLD.
Established 1862.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, of the City of New-York, Trustees of the sinking fund of the construction and equipment bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, hereby give notice that, in accordance with the provisions of the said sinking fund they have drawn by lot the following numbers of fourteen of said bonds, viz., Nos. 3, 41, 53, 67, 81, 98, 145, 175, 216, 256, 464, 716, 1,245, and 1,311, and that on presentation and delivery to them of said fourteen bonds, or any part of the same, they will be redeemed at par value thereof, and that interest on all of the said fourteen bonds not presented for redemption on or before the first day of July next will cease from and after that date.
R. G. ROLSTON, President.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY
OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1876.

IN CONFORMITY TO THE CHARTER, THE annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at noon on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at the office of the Company No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and for the purposes of such election the polls will be kept open for one hour. The transfer books will close Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., and open on the morning of the 17th inst.
H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

A.—DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS bought and sold by the old-established house of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., N. Y.

N. B.—7, 8, and 10 per cent. Choice City and County Bonds and other 1 Investment Securities our specialty 24 years, paying 10 to 12 per cent., interest promptly paid, for sale below par.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, also for three inspectors of next election will be held at this office on TUESDAY, Feb. 15, 1876. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST AND second mortgage bonds of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company, desiring to participate in the reorganization of the said company, are requested to call and affix their signatures to the agreements, at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway.
HENRY DAY,
On behalf of said Trustees.

WALL ST. CARICATURES.

A new book, 48 pages, containing fourteen engraved illustrations, with information for stock speculators; price, 10 cents by mail. TUMBRIDGE & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York.

$12,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, on improved property in this City. Apply by letter, stating locality and full particulars, to TEUNIS W. QUICK, No. 32 Broad st., Room No. 7.

SUBURBAN GAS-LIGHT, TWENTY-THIRD Ward, New-York; People's Gas-light, Jersey City. A few shares for sale by W. C. NOYES,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE STOCKS.

Home, Equitable, Firemen's Fund wanted.
Knickerbocker, North River, Metropolitan for sale by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN.—$40,000, IN SUMS to suit, on good improved City property. Address, with particulars, EXECUTOR, Post Office Box No. 2,830.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD
By E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE—IN various sums. Apply to
HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
Jan. 25, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE HALF per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after Feb. 1. SAM. J. YOUNG,
Secretary.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on its capital stock, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, on and after TUESDAY, 1st February next.

The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M., Saturday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, Feb. 3. By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 141 BROADWAY,
JAN. 27, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st day of February next.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1876.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Bank, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, 14th February next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to 14th proximo.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 19, 1876.

CASH CAPITAL..........$200,000
SURPLUS..........342,000

FIFTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per Cent., payable Feb. 1, 1876.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1876.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Thursday the 10th proximo. J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Feb. 1, 1876. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 22 to Feb. 1.
WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Twelve Million Dollars.

Surplus, over One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THE EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 23d st. and 6th av.

Open daily from 10 to 4, and Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings.

Interest dividend January, 1876, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on deposits over $5 and not exceeding $1,000; on the second $1,000 at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

N. B.—This bank transacts only a strictly savings bank business, and does not receive on deposit over $2,000 from any one individual.
JOHN B. DE WITT, President.
H. K. THURBER, Vice President.
GEORGE C. WALDO, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

MADISON AV., NEAR 42D ST.—A PRIVATE family of two persons would like to rent a few choice rooms, with board. All the appointments of their home are those of comfort and refinement. The very highest references submitted. Address MADISON AVENUE, Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTH AV., NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—A private family will let, with board, an elegant suite of four rooms, with every modern improvement attached, with private parlor and private table if required, either to one or two families or a party of gentlemen; first-class references given and required. Apply at No. 607 5th av. or address Box No. 2,793 Post Office.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.,

Near Madison Square.

Rooms with board, (southern exposure;) also on parlor floor, with communicating private bath-room, &c. Table boarders.

NO. 239 EAST 18TH ST.—A SMALL PRIVATE New-England family desire to rent their third floor, (four rooms,) together or separately, with first-class board; house has all modern improvements; location unexceptionable in every particular.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—With board, handsome two-story front rooms for a family or party of gentlemen; also, single rooms; house and table first class.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Desirable rooms, third floor, first-class board; table boarders taken; terms reasonable.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Spacious suite of well-furnished apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table; references exchanged.

SALESMEN AND TRANSIENT PARTIES desiring rooms convenient to Broadway, with or without first-class board, can be accommodated with large or small rooms at No. 20 Waverley place.

NO. 20 EAST 20TH ST., THIRD DOOR FROM BROADWAY.—Nicely-furnished front room and hall, third floor, with board, fire, and gas; prices reduced; references exchanged.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—TWO HANDSOMELY-furnished, sunny, connecting rooms, third floor, together or separately; strictly first class board.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—ONE ELEGANT suite of rooms; also fine basement. No. 119 East 23d st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FLOORS AND rooms, with and without board; reduced prices. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 19 WEST 24TH ST., OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL—Elegantly-furnished rooms to let, with or without board; transients taken.

NO. 61 WEST 12TH ST.—SINGLE ROOMS, with board, for gentlemen desiring a refined and permanent home.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST.—MRS. WILLIS, formerly of No. 297 5th av., has second and fourth floor rooms to let, with board.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH ST.—ROOMS ELEGANTLY furnished, with a superior table, for families and gentlemen.

NO. 71 WEST 36TH ST.—SECOND STORY front rooms to let, with board; also a room for single gentleman.

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS on second floor, with or without board; terms moderate. No. 211 West 38th st.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD, TO GENTLEMEN in an American family of adults; home enjoyments; terms moderate; reference. No. 236 West 37th st.

NO. 221 WEST 22D ST.—THIRD STORY, front, sunny room and bedroom adjoining, with first-class board.

A FEW RESPECTABLE LADIES, ALSO MEN, can have board; large and small rooms; $4, $5, $6; at No. 422 7th av.

NO. 12 GRAMMERCY PARK.—MRS. J. CURTIS has a handsomely-furnished parlor and two bed-rooms to let with board.

NO. 23 WEST 32D ST.—TO LET, WITH OR without board, a large parlor; also one or two rooms on second or third floor; references.

FIFTH AVENUE, NO. 351.—FIRST FLOOR, handsomely furnished, private bath, &c., with or without board; moderate terms.

NO. 27 WEST 38TH ST.—TWO FURNISHED rooms, large and small, to rent, with board.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—DESIRABLE FAMILY and single rooms, with board, at reasonable prices.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR adults; three good rooms second or third floor, and good table; references exchanged. Address, giving price and full description of rooms, F. S., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO. 115 EAST 23D ST.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, first floor and basement floor, consisting of large front room, centre room, with small extension; also large back extension, with butler's pantry and closets; basement floor consists of front basement, kitchen, laundry, small room, and store-room.

LARGE FRONT BEDROOM TO RENT WITHout board; price, $10 per week, including fire, lights, and attendance. No. 41 West 11th st., between 5th av. and University place.

A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED ROOM TO let to a gentleman, without meals; 21st st., near Union Club; very superior accommodation. Apply at No. 5 West 23d st.

NO. 30 WEST 9TH ST.—TO LET, PARLOR and bed-room, handsomely furnished, to gentlemen only.

FIFTH AV. NO. 222.—COMPARTMENT HOUSE, one beautiful front suite, large parlor, bed-room, bath, &c.; steam heat.

SECOND FLOOR ON 5TH AV. UNEXPECTEDLY VACATED.—Rooms en suite; choice locations.
A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 14 WEST 11TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Furnished rooms to rent at moderate prices.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED APARTments to let near Broadway and 5th av.

HOTELS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

42D ST.,
AND COLUMBIA AND ELM AVS.,
OPPOSITE MAIN EXHIBITION BUILDING,
CENTENNIAL GROUNDS.

This elegant fire-proof Hotel is now open for the reception of guests. It contains 325 rooms replete with all modern improvements. Visitors to Philadelphia, will nowhere meet with better accommodations or more reasonable rates. P. S. BOOTHBY, Manager.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

WINTER RESORTS.

EXCURSION TO THE TROPICS.—AN EXcursion steamer will leave New-York every three weeks, calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Vera Cruz, Tuxpan, Tampico, and New-Orleans, and from there return, calling at the same ports. For particulars apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NEW-PROVIDENCE, BAHAMA ISLANDS.—A Land of Perpetual Summer. For circulars containing full information, apply to JAMES LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.

STONINGTON LINE.
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1876.

PROPOSALS FOR ALTERING SAILS FOR THE SHIP ST. MARY'S.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Executive Committee on Nautical School of the Board of Education, at the office of the Board, No. 146 Grand st., until the 9th day of February next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for altering and fitting a suit of sails for the nautical school ship St. Mary's.

For particulars, inquire on board the ship St. Mary's, at pier foot of East 23d st. Approved sureties for the performance of the contract will be required and the Committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals if deemed necessary for the public interest.
DAVID WETMORE,
FERDINAND TRAUD,
WILLIAM DOWD,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JOHN GRENVILLE KANE,
Executive Committee on Nautical School.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$6,000.—TO TAKE THE PLACE OF A retiring partner in a legitimate, safe, and paying business; will bear the closest investigation. Address H. G., Box No. 182 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK

THE PROGRAMME
of
REVIVALS AND NOVELTIES
laid out for the remainder of this season compels the manager to announce the
LAST NIGHTS
of Byron's charming comedy of
MARRIED IN HASTE,
with
Mr. LESTER WALLACK......as......GIBSON GREENE

Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, C. A. STEVENSON, J. W. CARROLL, W. HERBERT, J. W. SHANNON, G. F. BROWNE, E. WARREN, J. PECK, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss ROSE LISLE, and Miss E. THORNTON.

Mr. Brougham's fine play, entitled
JOHN GARTH,
replete with
POWERFUL EFFECTS AND ROMANTIC INTEREST,
which has not been reproduced since its
FIRST GREAT RUN,
will be presented on
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 7
with all the aid that
A GREAT CAST,
CHARMING MUSIC, AND
NEW AND PICTURESQUE SCENERY
can give to its illustration.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

"PIQUE" MATINEE,
SATURDAY AT 1:30.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mlle. THERESA TITIENS, Signor BRIGNOLI.

TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 4, at 8 o'clock,
LAST GRAND OPERA NIGHT.
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
THERESA TITIENS in her celebrated character of LUCREZIA.
Miss BEAUMONT as Orsino.
Signor BRIGNOLI as Gennaro.
Signor ORLANDINI as Duke Alfonso.
Musical Director and Conductor......MAX MARETZEK
SATURDAY, Feb. 5, ONLY GRAND TITIENS OPERA MATINEE—NORMA.

Seats can be secured at the box-office of the Academy of Music, 14th st., and at Rudolph's, No. 162 Broadway. Positively no free list, with the exception of the press. MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, Mlle. TITIENS at the Brooklyn Academy—NORMA.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mlle. THERESA TITIENS.
MONDAY, Feb. 7, at 8 o'clock.
NORMA. NORMA. NORMA.
Mlle. THERESA TITIENS, Miss BEAUMONT,
Signor BACERS, REINA, MAX MARETZEK.
Sale of seats commences this morning at Brooklyn Academy of Music, and Rudolph's, 162 Broadway.

Y. M. H. A.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 5, Grand benefit performance under direction of Mr. Augustin Daly.
BIJOU HERON in NAN THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
in CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY.
To conclude with the exquisite standard comedy of
THE HONEYMOON.
A HOST OF ARTISTS HAVE KINDLY VOLUNTEERED.
GENERAL ADMISSION, $1.

Reserved seats (usual prices) for sale at Tyson's, Fifth Avenue Hotel; Ruliman's, No. 114 Broadway, and at the other hotels and ticket offices, and at the Academy on the day of the performance.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT PAINTINGS.
THE ASSASSINATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP.
THE SIEGE OF PARIS.
PANORAMA OF THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Open from 1 to 4 P. M., and from 7:30 to 10 P. M. Admission 50 cents; children half price. No extras. Music in the promenade.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

"PIQUE" MATINEE,
SATURDAY AT 1:30.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

THIS DAY,

EVENING AT 8,
O. D. BYRON
in his great play,
BEN McCULLOUGH,
for one night only.

MATINEE AT 2,
A. H. SHELDON,
Louise Sylvester,
Therese Wood,
in
THE GOLDEN BUTTERFLY

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
BACKUS' UNRIVALED IMPERSONATIONS.
THE SPECTRES; or, THE RING DEMONS.
Seats secured. Matinee SATURDAY at 2.

LECTURES.

CHICKERING HALL.

FIFTH AV. LECTURE COURSE.

Feb. 11—Young Apollo Club, with Adolph Sohst and A. P. Burbank. Music with Readings. Feb. 19—R. J. De Cordova, "Courtship and Marriage." Feb. 29—Dr. E. H. Chapin, "John Hampden; or, The Progress of Popular Liberty." March 4—Dr. J. Jay Villers, "Humorists of the Past and Present." March 23—Chas. Roberts, Jr., Dramatic Readings, with Music. April 1—Grand Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music. A half-hour Organ Concert will precede each entertainment. Reserved seat tickets for entire course, $2 50; single reserved seats, 75 cents; single admission, 50 cents. For sale at Pond's music store, No. 39 Union square.

THE SIXTH LECTURE OF THE COURSE of 1875-6, before the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, will be delivered THIS EVENING, Feb. 3, at Steinway Hall, by WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq. Subject, "The Relations of our Government and the Indians." Doors open at 7:15 o'clock, commencing at 8 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st., Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth.—The second lecture will be delivered Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, to men only, by Rev. Dr. LORIMER, of Boston. Subject—"Prodigality and Profligacy." Admission free.

COOPER UNION CENTENNIAL LECTURE COURSE. MONDAY, FEB. 7, 1876, MUSIC AND READINGS.

Seats at Burnton's Central Bazaar, No. 92 4th av.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE. — THE REGULAR weekly meeting of the Polytechnic Association will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 7:30 o'clock, in room No. 24 Cooper Union. Col. WEEKS will read a paper on THE CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES. After which, subjects relating to applied science will be discussed, and new inventions and discoveries examined. Admission free. J. V. C. SMITH, Chairman.
JOHN W. SUTTON, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LORD & TAYLOR

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM CALCUTTA THREE CASES

Real India Cashmere Shawls,

which they are offering at the following remarkably low prices: **$125**, former value, **$200**; **$150**, former value, **$250**; **$175**, former value, **$350**.

NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS IN

DELHI AND JUMANA SHAWLS,

suitable for carriage wear, at unequaled prices: **$18**, former value, **$35**; **$25**, former value, **$40**; **$35**, former value, **$50**.

A visit of inspection will amply repay.

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISTRIBUTION.—NOTICE IS hereby given, that the balance remaining of the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of TIMOTHY G. SEELEY, late of the village of Oneida, New-York, deceased, intestate, lately made under the order of the Surrogate of the County of Madison, by Eleanor Seely and J. E. Ferry, Administrators of all and singular, the goods, chattels, and credits of the said intestate, will be divided by the said Surrogate among the creditors of the said intestate, in proportion to their respective debts, according to law, at the Surrogate's office, in the village of Morrisville, Madison County, on the 20th day of March next, at one o'clock, in the afternoon of that day.—Dated this 25th day of January, 1876.
CHARLES L. KENNEDY,
ja27-law6wTh Surrogate of Madison County.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TUCKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 68 Bank street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the seventeenth day of November, 1875.
HENRY TUCKER,
JACOB C. BOGERT, } Executors.
STEPHEN H. V. MOORE,
n18-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA BARBARA KAPFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Ashbel P. Fitch, Nos. 93 and 95 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirty-first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of January, 1876.
SIXT. LUDWIG KAPFF,
SIXT. CARL KAPFF, } Executors.
CHARLES SCHEDLER,
ja6-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA F. WURTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at the office of Jonathan Edwards, Equitable Trust Company, No. 52 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of September, 1875. CHARLES P. WURTS, Executor.
s30-law6m

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Every Night, 7:45.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
Half a Hundred Times! The Predominant Success!
AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREATEST DRAMA,

PIQUE!

A PLAY OF TO-DAY.

Sumptuous Scenery and an Extraordinary Cast.
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT,
Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins,
Mr. James Lewis, Mr. F. Hardenberg, Mr. W. Davidge,
Maurice Barrymore, John Drew, C. H. Rockwell,
Miss Jeffreys Lewis, Emily Rigl, Kate Holland,
Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Sydney Cowell, and
Mr. John Brougham.

"PIQUE" MATINEE SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.
Box sheet now open twenty days ahead.
SPECIAL MATINEE WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9, at 1 o'clock.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Broadway and 14th st.
SHERIDAN SHOOK..........Proprietor
A. M. PALMER..........Manager

AN UNDOUBTED TRIUMPH.

Every night,
ROSE MICHEL,
Illustrated with the
MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY
ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of
UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH,
including the following favorite names:
Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Fred. Robinson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris, Lysander Thompson, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Nina Varian (by kind permission of Lester Wallack,) and Augusta Raymond.

SATURDAY, Feb. 5.
TWELFTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 4,
BENEFIT OF MISS ROSE EYTINGE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SIXTH WEEK OF

JULIUS CÆSAR,

the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.

, A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.
, MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

Immense Success.

ANNIE EVA FAY'S
MARVELOUS DRAWING-ROOM SEANCES
GIVEN IN THE LIGHT,
NO. 19 WEST 24TH ST.,
OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
THIS THURSDAY EVENING, AT 8 P. M.
W. IRVING BISHOP..........Manager

Mr. Bishop begs respectfully to state that Miss Fay, the celebrated spiritual-physical test medium, has had the honor of appearing, with the most unqualified approbation, at the Queen's Drawing-rooms, London, before his Royal Highness Prince of Wales and Royal Family, the Czar of Russia, Lord Raleigh, and numerous other titled personages; and as to the genuineness of her manifestations is indorsed by William Crookes, F. R. S., and other members of the Royal Society.

From New-York Herald, Jan. 25.

"Might truly be called a *marvelous seance.*" "The guitar was *seen to rise in the air* while some *invisible hand* was thumming it for a space of three minutes. The committee was allowed to hold the medium, and the manifestations occurred as before. It is inexplicable."

STEINWAY HALL. THOMAS

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 5, at 2.
THEODORE THOMAS.
MATINEE. GRAND MATINEE.
Soloist, Mrs. EMILY BUTMAN, Soprano.

SYMPHONY NO 1, (new,)..........J. K. Paine
ARIA, "Non mi dir," Don Giovanni..........Mozart
MRS. EMILY BUTMAN.
THEME, VARIATIONS, FINALE. } Septet, op. 20..........Beethoven
OVERTURE, "Midsummer Night's Dream"..Mendelssohn
ARIA, "Ocean, Thou Mighty Monster"—"Oberon"..........Weber
MRS. EMILY BUTMAN.
SYMPHONIC, Poem, "Danse Macabre"..........Saint Saens
RHAPSODIE HONGROISE No. 14..........Liszt

Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra, can be obtained at the Box Office of Steinway Hall, at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

"PIQUE" MATINEE,
SATURDAY AT 1:30.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

SHOOK & PALMER..........Lessees and Managers

THIRD AND LAST WEEK of the brilliantly-successful engagement of Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, who will appear in his original part of ARTHUR, LORD CHILTON, in Marshall's delightful comedy, FALSE SHAME. FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, benefit of Mr. MONTAGUE, on which occasion two pieces will be given—TEARS, IDLE TEARS, and FALSE SHAME. In the first piece Miss KATE CLAXTON and Mrs. MARIE WILKINS will appear, in conjunction with Mr. MONTAGUE. A SOUVENIR of the occasion and of Mr. Montague's successful engagement will be handed each lady who enters the theatre on that evening.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY at 2 P. M.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16TH ST. & BROADWAY.

TEMPLE OF SENSATIONAL NOVELTIES.

Evenings at 8 o'clock. Matinees Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 2 o'clock. The Original Model French Varieties of America. Finest combination, rare stars, best entertainment in New-York. Sixty real artists in Grand Olio, Ballets, Tableaux, Sketches, Farces, Songs, Dance, and Gymnastic Wonders. Blue Beard, Le Minuet, New Tableaux, Levanion Brothers, Mystic Flight, Supernatural Box, Hussar Polonaise, Grand March, Grand Arnolds.

STEINWAY HALL.

T. J. H. DAUM.—Three recitals of classical music, THURSDAY AFTERNOONS, Feb. 3, 10, and 17, at 2 P. M. Mr. F. Bergner, the distinguished violoncellist, will assist at the first recital. Single admission, $1. To the series, $2 50. Tickets may be obtained at Pond's music store, No. 39 Union square, and at the door on the day of recital.

EAGLE THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager

For MONDAY, Jan 31, and during the week, an entire change of OLIO and NEW STARS appear. Last week of the burlesque of BOHEMI-SHELL.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
AN ENTIRE CHANGE. FOURTEEN NEW STARS.
A NEW PANTOMIME. SEE-SAW.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

DR. JOHN LORD:

AT ASSOCIATION HALL, THURSDAY,
HILDEBRAND.
IN BROOKLYN, FRIDAY,
SOCRATES.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

"PIQUE" MATINEE,
SATURDAY AT 1:30.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.

MATINEES TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

Every evening, Ernest Byne, Empire Children, Gus Williams, Sam Devere, and the great combination of novelty and Specialty Stars.

SACRED CONCERT THIS EVENING IN the Anthon Memorial Church, 48th st., west of 6th av., by a chorus of twenty-five voices. The programme will include Schubert's Communion Service in C, besides several other selections; solos by Miss R. Finch, Mrs. McPherson, and Mr. Forman. Geo. F. Le Jeune, conductor and organist.

CURLING.

The match between the North and South will be played at Prospect Park Lake, Brooklyn, TO-DAY.

NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLORS, now open at the National Academy of Design, corner of Fourth av. and 23d st., daily (Sundays excepted,) from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M.; and from 7 until 10 P. M.

GRAND BILLIARD EXHIBITION WILL be given this afternoon at 4 o'clock at A. Garnier's Billiard Parlor, No. 1,292 Broadway, by Mr. Adrien Saar, the champion finger player of the world, assisted by Albert Garnier.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

We will during this Month dispose of **100 PIANOS** *and* **ORGANS** *of first-class makers, including* **WATERS'**, *at lower prices than ever before offered.* **Monthly installments running from 12 to 36 months received. New and second-hand instruments to let at extremely low prices, and rent allowed if purchased.** *Illustrated catalogue mailed.* **Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.**
HORACE WATERS & SONS.

ON VIEW AT NO. 74 UNIVERSITY PLACE—Concert Grand, by Steinway & Sons, to be sold on 10th inst., at 11 o'clock.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S

DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AV.

Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF WETMORE & CO.,
Nos. 363, 365, AND 367 GREENWICH ST.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, A. R. WETMORE and GEORGE C. WETMORE retiring. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

The remaining partners will continue the iron business as heretofore under the same firm name of WETMORE & CO.
A. R. WETMORE,
GEORGE C. WETMORE,
DAVID WETMORE,
WILLIAM A. DUBOIS.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1876.

No. 16 WALL ST., Feb. 1, 1876.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COpartnership under the firm name and style of BUCKINGHAM & UNDERHILL, for the purpose of buying and selling stocks, bonds, gold, and investment securities upon commission.
G. BUCKINGHAM, Jr.,
EDW'D R. UNDERHILL,
Members New-York Stock Exchange.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

$4 WILL BUY A PAIR OF NEAT SERVICEable shoes for gentleman or lady, at
CANTRELL'S, No. 241 4th av.

THE DEER PARK MYSTERY.

FACTS ELICITED AT THE INQUEST.

THE SUSPICIONS OF FOUL PLAY SEEMINGLY WELL-FOUNDED—NO CLUE TO THE PERPETRATORS OF THE CRIME—THE TESTIMONY OF THE WITNESSES NOT CLEAR—A CASE SHROUDED IN MYSTERY.

There seems to be no doubt in the minds of those who have the fullest knowledge of the Deer Park tragedy, that the burning of the Skidmore house and the deaths of the four inmates were the result of foul play. What was only an impression on Monday has deepened to a conviction, and now the question is not asked whether there was arson and murder, but rather who committed the double crime. The case stands thus: On the night of Sunday, Jan. 30, between the hours of 12 and 1, the house of David H. Skidmore, situated about five miles from Babylon Depot, and two miles from Deer Park avenue in the midst of the woods, and perhaps a mile distant from any other dwelling-house, was burned to the ground. In its ruins there were found the next morning the bodies of four people—three men and one woman—all of them able-bodied, and apparently were able to escape from the burning house had they been awakened before being disabled by the fire, a fact that is doubly emphasized by considering that the rooms in which they all slept admitted of easy exit and safe descent to the ground. The fact is also established that though all of the people in the house were somewhat addicted to the use of intoxicating liquor, none of them had been drinking the previous day or evening. If nothing else were known, the fact that not one of the four persons escaped from the house, but that they were all found in the ruins, each body almost directly beneath the part of the house he or she slept in, would, it is said, warrant the suspicion that they were foully dealt with as a preliminary step to setting fire to the house. But there are other circumstances connected with the case. Mr. Skidmore was both a farmer and a charcoal burner, and kept in his service a man named Hegerman, who lived with his wife and four children in a miserable hut about twenty rods from the house. Hegerman was lying sick in bed on the night of the fire, and a young man named Tyrrell and a girl named Maud Taylor were watching with him, Mrs. Hegerman having already worn herself out with previous watchings. The young girl became aware of an intense blaze, the light of it coming in through a crack over the hut door. She called the attention of Tyrrell to it, and the pair, going to the door, at once discovered that the Skidmore house was on fire. In describing the appearance of the fire they both unite in saying that when they first saw it the flames were to be seen only about the front stoop of the house and the staircase inside, which are both on the north-west corner of the house, and distant probably twenty-five feet from the chimney, at the base of which the only fire in the house was lighted the previous day. It is also stated that even this fire was, if Mr. Skidmore followed his established custom, carefully covered up before the family retired. From this it is argued that the fire did not originate from the fire-place, but was kindled by an incendiary, probably, beneath the front stoop and the staircase which leads from the first floor to the attic. The wind, too, was blowing away from the side of the house where the stoop was built, and it would, therefore, be absurd to think that the stoop side could be completely burned up, while the part of the house adjoining the chimney was standing. Again, it is acknowledged by both Tyrrell and Maud Taylor that no attempt at rescue was made, and that even when rescue seemed hopeless no movement was made to summon assistance. The young man and girl watched the fire for about twenty minutes, and then returning to the hut waited there till 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning. It does not seem probable that an able-bodied young man would quietly look on and see a house burn up and not make an effort to rescue the inmates. To be sure, Tyrrell says that he considered that any attempt at rescue would have been to risk his own life with no probable chance of saving the lives of the inmates. He was asked yesterday to account for his conduct in this respect, and though his answer helps his own case, it certainly tends to strengthen the belief in foul play. His answer was: "I did not go off to give an alarm, because the people in the hut were afraid to have me; they feared that somebody would come and kill them; it was the belief of all of us in the hut that the people in the house had been killed, and that the house had then been fired."

Skidmore had two sons, Carl and David, who were each about fifty years old, with whom the old man had not been on good terms for a long while. Meeting the boys on the road he would pass them by without recognition, and it is said that between the father and one of the sons there has been a number of law-suits, one of which was pending at the time of the fire. Further than this it is stated by several persons that the Skidmore boys have threatened the father, and that the father has repeatedly said that he stood in fear of death at the hands of his sons. Wright was on no better terms with the boys. Mrs. Wright often told Tyrrell and his daughter, Maud Taylor, that she did not dare to have her husband go to Deer Park alone at night, for fear the Skidmore boys would do him harm. There were also threats against Wright from a negro wood-chopper, Henry Wood. This man Wood was at the house on Sunday to get Wright to go out to measure some cordwood, and Mrs. Wright said that she was unwilling that her husband should go alone with him into the woods.

The behavior of all the persons particularly interested in the tragedy since the fire has also been very peculiar. There is a total lack of grief on all hands. The Skidmore boys do not mourn the loss of their father, nor do the near relatives of the other victims indulge in sorrow or tears. This might be excused in the case of Mrs. Wright, whose record is extremely bad. Her first husband, Mr. Taylor, Maud Taylor's father, was at Babylon yesterday, and gave a full story of her life, which was that of a notorious prostitute. She was also a bigamist, for when she married Wright last March she was still the wife of Mr. Taylor. But the case of Skidmore was different. The boys had lived within two miles of the father most of their lives, and might be expected to be saddened by his horrible death, even though they had not sincerely loved him while he lived.

So the matter stood at the opening of the inquest yesterday held at Lux's Hotel, Babylon, under Coroner Preston. At the conclusion of the examination the case looked even darker, and, though no one dared assume the responsibility of fastening the guilt on any one or more persons, there was an open expression of opinion that there is guilt, and guilt of the most villainous nature. So strong was this belief that the Coroner did not care to assume the responsibility of longer conducting the inquest, and postponed it until next Tuesday, when District Attorney Wickham will be present in person. The inquest yesterday did not develop any decisive facts. It seemed always on the verge of doing so, but just at the time when there was call for quick, telling work the witness had the benefit of Dr. Preston's courtesy, which forbade his pushing unpleasant inquiries. For example, Charles Tyrrell, while undergoing examination, was asked, "Have you ever been afraid of violence at the hands of anybody?"

"Yes," he replied. "I was afraid last night that if I came here and told one thing that I know, the boys would be mad enough to kill me." "And what was that one thing?" Here Tyrrell became confused. "Let me think a moment," said he. Having thought a moment, he suddenly looked up and said, "Oh, it was what I just told you about, the threats of the Skidmore boys against Wright." This had to satisfy the Coroner, but did not satisfy the hundred or more persons who crowded the room. With them the impression prevailed that it was absurd that the very thing which the witness had in mind at the time he considered his life in danger should be so trifling as to require several moments to think it up. It was thought that if Tyrrell would tell this one thing a great deal of light would be shed upon the mystery. And in general it was believed that Tyrrell knows a great deal more of the case than he testified to yesterday. The same view is entertained about Maud Taylor. She was dismissed at the close of her examination, and expected to go to Philadelphia with her father within a day or two. She had an idea that she had nothing more to do with the case, and as she was being driven to the Skidmore place talked about the fire with Mrs. Hegerman. The constable heard what she said, and at once returned her to the Coroner, who gave orders that she should not be allowed to accompany her father to Philadelphia, but be kept for examination by the District Attorney next Tuesday. She said: "I know a good deal more about that case, Mrs. Hegerman, than I told the Coroner, and I could give the name of a negro who knows all about it." It is expected that when the District Attorney takes the case in hand there will be some startling discoveries.

There were four witnesses examined yesterday by Coroner Preston. Maud Taylor was the first. Her testimony related the fact of her going to the Hegerman house to watch on the night of the fire, and told of the behavior of herself and Tyrrel after discovering it. None of the family had been drinking, she said, on Sunday, and there was nobody to be seen about the house except the usual inmates; there was no ill-feeling among the members of the family. She was shown articles taken from the ruins, identifying a knife belonging to her father, a match-box as her mother's, a piece of cloth from her mother's felt skirt, a piece of cloth, with buttons, from Wright's coat, and a bed-quilt from off her mother's bed. Mrs. Elmira Hegerman was the next witness. Her testimony was corroborative of Maud Taylor's. Charles H. Tyrrell was then sworn. In addition to the testimony he gave which has been noticed above, he said that about an hour before the fire he heard a heavy farmer's wagon slowly passing the house, a very unusual occurrence for the place and the time of night; the wagon was going toward Deer Park, and on Monday morning he followed its tracks as far as Deer Park Depot. Looking about the premises the morning after the fire Tyrrell found a broomstick, he said, with the broom burned off and the wire end blackened by fire; he recognized it as the kitchen broom, and thought it very remarkable that it should be found out of doors partly burned; he said he had no reason to suppose that there was any money in the house, and he believed that Mr. and Mrs. Wright's watches were both in New-York.

David H. Skidmore, one of the brothers to whom suspicion attaches, was the last witness. He denied that there had been ill-feeling between himself and father, or that he had ever threatened him or Wright; he had never quarreled with his father, and had never had a lawsuit with him; he had not been to the Skidmore house much of late, because he felt that Wright had in a manner ousted him; he had had a few disagreements with his father, and he characterized him as a fault-finding man; nevertheless he had always done all in his power to help him. The examination of Skidmore was not finished when the Coroner adjourned the inquest, holding each of the Skidmores in bonds of $250 to appear for examination next Tuesday.

A LADY'S UNFORTUNATE SUICIDE.

THE WIFE OF A PROMINENT MERCHANT HANGS HERSELF—CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AFFAIR.

Mrs. Lena Sulzbacher, wife of Mr. Henry Sulzbacher, of Sulzbacher & Co., the well-known clothing firm at No. 39 White street, committed suicide at her residence, No. 246 West Thirty-sixth street, yesterday by hanging herself. Mrs. Sulzbacher was a native of Munchen, Bavaria, and had been in this country seventeen years. She was thirty-five years old, and by her marriage with Mr. Sulzbacher had three children, the eldest of whom is twelve years old. From an investigation made by a TIMES reporter, yesterday, it would seem that two weeks ago Mr. Sulzbacher, who had been manufacturing clothing for the Western market to a large extent, was obliged, owing to the dullness of trade and the stringency of the market, to suspend business. This seemed to worry Mrs. Sulzbacher very much, and she complained of insomnia and headache. Dr. Hedstrom, the family physician, prescribed for her, and no idea was entertained by any member of the family that she intended self-destruction. Yesterday morning Mr. Sulzbacher went down town to his warehouse as usual, and noticed nothing unusual about his wife when he left the house. At 10:45 Mrs. Sulzbacher was in the kitchen with the servant, Margharetta Dangman. She sent the servant up stairs to put the rooms in order. On the return of the domestic to the kitchen at 11:45 o'clock, she was horrified by finding that Mrs. Sulzbacher had hanged herself with a clothes-line from a door leading from the dining-room into the kitchen. An alarm was given, and Mrs. Mena Kaufman, a lady residing at No. 242 West Thirty-sixth street, cut down the body, which was still warm, though life was extinct. Officer Gallagher, of the Twentieth Precinct, who was called in, notified the Coroners' office at 2 o'clock. Mr. Sulzbacher, who was telegraphed for, was informed of his wife's death on reaching his house. Yesterday evening Coroner Croker and his deputy, Dr. McWhinnie, assumed charge of the case, and held an inquest at Mr. Sulzbacher's residence. Margharetta Dangman, the servant, was first examined, and testified: Mrs. Sulzbacher was my mistress; last saw her alive this forenoon at 10:45 o'clock; she was peeling apples in the kitchen, and appeared to be in her usual health; she has been a sufferer from want of sleep and headache since I came here; last night she complained, but not this morning; Mr. and Mrs. Sulzbacher have always lived happily together; never heard her say she would take her life; she did not drink; at 10:45 A. M. I went up-stairs to do some up-stairs work, and came down about 11:45 o'clock, and when I went into the kitchen I saw Mrs. Sulzbacher hanging by the neck behind the door between the kitchen and the passage into the dining-room; she was hanging by a rope; she seemed at first to be standing and I spoke to her, but received no answer; I found that she was dead; I immediately ran up-stairs and told a lady there; there was no one in the kitchen with Mrs. Sulzbacher.

Mrs. Mena Kauffman testified: I knew Mrs. Sulzbacher by sight; to-day about 12 o'clock I noticed some parties apparently much excited at No. 246 West Thirty-sixth street; I went in to see what was the matter; on passing through from the front basement to the back I found the door of the kitchen obstructed, and I went back and came around by the hall; I saw the body of Mrs. Sulzbacher hanging behind the door by a rope; I immediately got a knife and cut the rope, letting her down; she was quite warm, but life was extinct; I do not know anything about the circumstances attending her death except what I have stated.

Mr. Henry Sulzbacher, husband of the deceased, said: I last saw my wife alive this morning at about 7:30; I went out at that time to go to business; for the past week or so my wife has complained of nervousness; about two weeks ago I was obliged to give up my business as it did not pay; my wife since then has not been able to sleep, and has been apparently worried over it; she complained of pain in the back of her head; we always lived peaceably together; she was a temperate woman; heard of her death about 2 o'clock, first getting a dispatch that my wife was sick, but on arriving at home I found that she was dead; she was thirty-five years old and was born in Bavaria, Germany; she never received any injury of any kind; she had been in this country seventeen years; we had three children.

The jury, composed of merchants residing in the neighborhood, rendered a verdict that Mrs. Sulzbacher committed suicide by hanging herself while temporarily insane. The unfortunate lady was highly accomplished, moved in the best circles of society, being one of the lady patronesses of the Hebrew Benevolent Fair, and her residence was handsomely furnished, exhibiting evidences of refinement and wealth.

HORTICULTURISTS IN COUNCIL.

EXHIBITION OF RARE PLANTS—FRAUDS IN THE TRADE.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Horticultural Society was held at Cooper Institute yesterday afternoon. President Henderson occupied the chair, and William Davidson acted as Secretary. At the close of the regular routine business, thirty-five new members were admitted, and Messrs. Marshall P. Wilder, of Boston, Charles Downing, of Newburg, and Thomas Hogg, of Yokohama, Japan, were chosen honorary members. Mr. Bennett, of the Committee on Plants, reported that a large number of valuable specimens had been received for exhibition. A firm on Bay Ridge sent several beautiful buds of the new tea-rose "Duchess of Edinburgh." This promises to be a great acquisition to the present stock of tea-roses, the color being very beautiful, and the plant rare. An exquisite group of violets, grown in pots, came from the gardens of the President. L. B. Parsons & Sons, of Flushing, Long Island, exhibited several specimens of the *Juniperus Jaonica aurea*, a member of the red cedar family. This plant is of moderate growth, and keeps its golden tint under the severest trials. The present samples were sent from Japan by Mr. Thomas Hogg, who also forwarded the following additional rarities: the *Cryptomerica Japonica pygmea*, a dwarf conifer, peculiarly adapted to both open ground and pot culture, especially the latter. It is very hardy, contrary to the nature of the ordinary Cryptomeria, and is comparatively unknown. The *Athyrinum Japonica variegata*, a very permanently variegated fern from Japan, is a very hardy and handsome plant, and has also been heretofore unknown in this latitude. Several samples of the *Gymnogramina decomposita*, a rare golden fern, coming originally from the Kew Gardens, were likewise on exhibition. On motion, a committee of five was appointed to represent to members of Congress the propriety of abolishing the duty on plants. Mr. Lynch, of the Committee on the June Exhibition, reported progress. Arrangements had been made to procure the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, on Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue, a building which would furnish them over ten thousand available feet of space, and afford ample opportunity for a horticultural display of the largest proportions. Mr. William Elliott, of New-York, called attention to the species of plant swindling which had been carried on for years past in certain localities on Broadway, and which it behooved the honest members of the profession to put a stop to. A few days ago he called, in company with a brother member, at a shop kept by a foreigner, and asked to see his latest novelties. He was shown a "strawberry tree," and was told that the fruit produced on it was almost as large as a man's fist, and of a flavor equal to the best cultivated strawberry. Rose plants, which the French dealer affirmed would grow striped, scarlet, yellow, black, and blue roses, of nearly six inches diameter, were offered at ridiculously low prices. Asparagus, which ordinarily takes three years to mature, was sold at the same place, warranted to produce a crop within six weeks. Seeds of this vigorous plant, which usually retail at fifty cents per pound, were offered by these Continental horticulturists at five cents a piece, or over one hundred dollars a pound. The gladiolus, which is known to horticulturists only in pink and white, is offered for sale by these enterprising gentlemen, in blue. A blue gladiolus, a plant never before recorded, would be worth $1,000 as a mere curiosity, and yet these French and German dealers on Broadway were selling plants which they termed "blue gladiolus," at $1 a piece. Another member said that a notorious "firm" of this character, which was conducted by Hollanders, employed an interpreter to translate the unheard of merits of their wonderful plants into vulgar English for the benefit of customers. Thousands of dollars were taken from the community in this manner. Another member mentioned the name of a highly prominent merchant who bought at one purchase $700 worth of these worthless plants. These firms usually changed their names and places of business every year, but they were ready to be recognized. Would-be purchasers were shown first the unplanted slips and then a book containing pictures of the full-blown "blue roses" and "strawberry trees," and assured that such a thing as a failure to come to maturity in the manner promised was unknown. The workings of this fraternity were pretty thoroughly exposed several years since in a weekly journal of this City, and resulted in killing the business for the time being, but with the lapse of public memory the trade had revived to its old proportions. On motion, a committee of five was appointed by the President to examine into the matter, and ask of Mayor Wickham that respectable horticulturists and the public be protected against this species of imposition. After transacting some further business the society adjourned.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

IMPORTANT EDUCATIONAL MEASURE

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION—GERMAN AND FRENCH RESTRICTED TO THE THREE HIGHEST GRADES OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The Board of Education held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon, and in addition to disposing of a large amount of routine business, finally adopted the report of the Committee on the Course of Studies, making the German and French languages special instead of regular studies, and limiting instruction in them to the three higher grades of the grammar schools. Before the adoption of the minutes of the previous session, Commissioner Klamroth rose to a question of privilege to deny a published statement that Commissioner West had used threatening language to him while the Board was in session.

A correspondence between President Wood and Controller Green (printed elsewhere) in reference to the controversy between the board and the Finance Department on the alleged right of the board to have entire control of its own appropriations, was read and placed on file. Among the large number of communications next submitted were thirty-three from the various German societies of the City protesting against the further restriction of instruction in German in the schools. At the special request of Commissioner Klamroth one from the central organization of the Tax-payers' Association was read, and referred with the others to the Committee on the Course of Studies. A petition on the same question from the Eighth Assembly District German Independent Association was voted as not in a proper form to admit its being laid before the board. Previous to announcing the special order of business, the President took occasion to remark that, remembering the unpleasant passage of personalities which had taken place at the last meeting between two members of the board, he should hereafter confine all debate to parliamentary usages, with a view of preventing similar scenes in the future. At the conclusion of Commissioner Wood's remarks, the much-discussed report on the study of the foreign languages was again called up. Commissioner Fuller, who was the first to resume the discussion, repeated his argument that the study of German and French in the lower grades of the grammar schools, while resulting in no benefit to the children, retarded their progress in the more essential English studies.

Commissioner Mathewson was of the opinion that the study of the languages did not retard the progress of the pupils in the English branches. He believed that the former should be retained in deference to the wishes of the parents of children attending the schools.

Commissioner Beardslee believed that the restriction of the study of German and French to the higher grades would be an act of gross injustice. Whatever might be the opinions of individual members on the question, it was manifestly the duty of the board to provide fully for the educational wants of the children, irrespective of class.

After some further remarks by other members the previous question was called for and the report adopted by sections. An amendment to section 79 of the by-laws, confining the instruction in German and French to the three highest grades of the grammar schools, was adopted, by a vote of 13 in favor to 5 against. By the adoption of the entire report the two languages are therefore made special studies under special teachers, who are to receive $1 75 per hour for the time spent in instructing the pupils. There are to be four recitations per week, each of twenty-five minutes' duration, and no pupil will be allowed to study both languages at the same time. The Commissioners who voted against these resolutions were Messrs. Klamroth, Traud, Mathewson, Beardsley, and Wetmore.

Commissioner Goulding called attention to the fact that a text-book known as *Literary Selections for the Normal College*, contained a phrase on its 459th page, which read, "False as the Church of Rome." He offered a resolution that the book be expunged from the list of text books, and the matter was referred to the Committee on School-books.

Commissioner Dowd, in behalf of the Finance Committee, submitted a report of the resources and disbursements of the department during 1875.

A JAIL-BREAKING PLOT FOILED.

A FORMIDABLE CONSPIRACY AMONG THE KINGS COUNTY PENITENTIARY CONVICTS—THEIR PLANS DISCOVERED IN TIME TO PREVENT THEIR ESCAPE.

A formidable and well-constructed conspiracy among the convicts in the Kings County Penitentiary to escape from that institution was discovered on Tuesday night. The ringleaders of the plot were two ex-convicts, one of them named Benjamin Webber, alias John Williams, and the other Michael Smith. Both had served out a term of imprisonment, and had been discharged, but for some reason or other, probably on account of their expertness at the business, had been retained as workmen in the shoe shop attached to the Penitentiary. Nothing unusual had been noticed about them until recently, when one of the convicts, who knew nothing about the plot on foot, noticed that Webber and Smith were not only provided with pistols and knives, but that they were also in the habit of supplying certain of the convicts with liquor. This caused suspicion, and the men were watched, as were also those with whom they were known to be intimate. Finally, one of the convicts concerned in the plot told one of the deputy keepers what was going on. He said that a combination had been formed, by which about twenty of the convicts were to make a break together, at a signal which had been agreed upon, under the leadership of a convict named William Baker, alias Titus, who is serving out a sentence of five years for burglary. The deputy keeper immediately reported what the convict told him to Warden Shevlin, and that officer ordered all the suspected prisoners to be searched. This was accordingly done, and they were found well prepared for the expedition they had undertaken. Several of them were found to be armed with knives and pistols, and nearly all of them were provided with a pair of gray pantaloons, made out of their blankets, which they had on under the striped breeches which form their prison garb. It was their intention, as soon as they were outside the prison yard, to strip off their prison suits and leave them behind, and in their gray clothes pass as respectable private citizens to some place of safety. All the convicts known or suspected of having anything to do with the plot were confined in dark cells, securely ironed and closely guarded. The time originally agreed upon for the break was last Monday night, but for some reason, when the time came all the plans were not arranged, and the signal previously agreed upon was not given by the leader. Deputy Keeper Connors was sent to the Fourth Precinct Police Station on Tuesday night with instructions to the Police to arrest Webber and Smith, who had taken alarm at the discovery of the plot, and fled. Capt. Leich and Officers Shaugnessy and Shanley searched for them in all their usual haunts, but they could not be found. At a late hour, however, they succeeded in finding Smith concealed at No. 60 Canton street, and shortly after Webber was found at No. 42 Skillman street. Both men were locked up in the Fourth Precinct Station-house to await examination. The convict who informed the deputy keeper of the intended outbreak said that there would undoubtedly have been murder if the plot had succeeded, as the prisoners engaged in the plot were well armed and fully determined to overcome all obstacles. Webber and Smith were taken before Justice Riley yesterday morning, and Webber was sent back to the Penitentiary for six months and Smith was held for examination.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

ASSIGNMENTS AND PROCEEDINGS IN BANKRUPTCY.

The firm of Schultheis & Mensing, drugs, at No. 36 Water street, made an assignment yesterday to Ashbel T. Fitch, of No. 93 Nassau street. The firm was extensively engaged in the importation of German mineral waters and extract of meat. Their liabilities will probably not exceed fifty thousand dollars, a large proportion of which is held in Germany. The nominal assets exceed the liabilities, but the shrinkage in values will largely diminish them. The firm expect to make arrangements for a compromise as soon as their European creditors can be heard from.

Mr. Thompson J. S. Flint, Receiver of the Peekskill Iron Company, has sold some of the material at Peekskill. Suit has been brought by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company to set aside the mortgages, which amount to $350,000. It is expected that the case will be settled this week, after which the Receiver will immediately proceed to wind up the affairs of the company.

The affairs of the firm of Koehler & Kupfer, wholesale liquor dealers, at No. 32 Broadway, of which Mr. Uriah Herrmann, of No. 67 Pine street, was appointed Receiver, have been settled. Mr. David M. Koehler assumes the debts of the firm, compromises at fifty cents on the dollar, and continues the business, Mr. Kupfer retiring. The liabilities are estimated at $100,000.

In the assignment of Mary Irving and Benjamin Irving to John Pullman, the liabilities are stated at $34,073 11, the nominal assets at $24,207 50, and the real assets at $13,000. A bond in the sum of $15,000 was ordered from the Assignee.

Justus W. Beardsley, Theodore R. Beardsley, and George A. Beardsley, forming the firm of J. W. Beardsley & Sons, provision dealers, of No. 196 Chambers street, assigned their property to Barak G. Coles.

Dwight C. Crocker and Granville P. Healy, composing the firm of D. C. Crocker & Co., printers, of No. 85 Centre street, assigned their property to Charles S. Faulkner.

The creditors of Squier Brothers, builders, held a meeting yesterday at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 7 Beekman street. Several claims were proved, and Mr. John H. Platt, of No. 40 Wall street, was appointed Assignee. The claims of the petitioning creditors amount to $15,000, that of Edward Hallam for $6,675 being the principal one.

FEAST OF THE PURIFICATION.

Yesterday being the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary, or Candlemas Day, as its familiarly known, the festival, although not a holiday of obligation, was observed as one of special devotion in all the Roman Catholic churches in this City and vicinity. The particular feature of the day was the solemn blessing of wax candles before the commencement of mass, which was done by the recitation of special prayers, prescribed for this occasion, over the candles, accompanied by the use of incense and holy water. These candles were afterward distributed among the faithful, to be used by them on the occasion of the death of any one of their number, the candles being allowed to burn near the death-bed of the person during their dying hours. The candles are blessed every year, on the 21 of February. The day is also called the Purification, because it commemorates the occasion when the Blessed Virgin went to the temple in Jerusalem, after giving birth to the child Jesus, to undergo the customary ceremony of purification, as prescribed by the ancient law of those times. It also commemorates the presentation of our Lord in the temple, a ceremony prescribed by the same law, relating to the first-born in every family. At St. Stephen's Church, in East Twenty-eighth street, between Lexington and Third avenues, in this City, the blessing of the candles yesterday took place at 9 o'clock in the morning, after which low mass was celebrated, the officiating clergyman being Rev. Father Byron, of that church. A large number of the congregation approached the Sacrament of the Holy Eucharist at this and the previous masses which were celebrated during the earlier hours of morning. To-morrow being the first Friday of the month, the usual ceremony of the Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament during all the masses, and other services in honor of the Sacred Heart of our Lord, will take place in St. Stephen's and in the two Jesuit churches in this City.

THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB ELECTION.

The election of officers of the New-York Yacht Club takes place to-day, and as there are two tickets in the field, the contest is creating some excitement in yachting circles. The following are the tickets:

THE GARNER TICKET.

Commodore—William T. Garner.
Rear Commodore—J. J. Alexandre.
Secretary—Charles A. Minton.
Treasurer—Sheppard Homans.
Measurer—A. Cary Smith.
Regatta Committee—Gilbert L. Haight, Henry Steers, G. S. Winston.
House Committee—Fletcher Westray, W. Holly Hudson, C. Alfred Grymes, N. D. White, W. H. Pendleton, Beverley Robinson, Jr., D. T. Worden.
Committee on Admissions—William H. Thomas, F. W. J. Hurst, A. S. Hatch, J. Kearney Warren, H. M. Morris.

THE KINGSLAND TICKET.

Commodore—George L. Kingsland.
Vice Commodore—S. Nicholson Kane.
Secretary—William B. Bend.
Treasurer—Sheppard Homans.
Measurer—A. Cary Smith.
Fleet Surgeon—L. De Forest Woodruff, M. D.
Regatta Committee—William Krebs, Henry Steers, G. S. Winston, M. D.
House Committee—Fletcher Westray, N. D. White, George L. Jordan, W. Holly Hudson, C. Alfred Grymes, H. N. Alden, O. J. Proudfit.
Committee on Admissions—S. Nicholson Kane, A. S. Hatch, Philip Schuyler, H. M. Morris.

A BRUTAL DOG FIGHT.

On Monday night a crowd of about forty roughs congregated in the shooting gallery at Karl's Park, Mott Haven, for the purpose of witnessing a dog fight. A room at the end of the gallery was chosen for the pit. The dogs were handled by Sheffield George and Casey Barrett. After nearly forty minutes of fighting, the latter claimed the fight, Sheffield's dog having given out. Early the next morning news reached Mr. Bergh's office of the affair, and Superintendent Hartfield and some of his men started for Mott Haven. Capt. Hedden, of the Thirty-third Precinct, zealously joined in working the case up, and by noon six of the ruffians were arrested and locked up. The pit was visited and the wainscoting and sides were found to be smeared with blood, and every thing about the place gave evidence of a fierce and bloody fight between the animals. The officers continued their search and eventually found one of the dogs in a house near by. The poor beast was a mere shapeless mass, bruised, crippled, and bleeding from open wounds all over the body. The fore legs were crushed by the teeth of his antagonist, and the poor creature had evidently been badly beaten in the combat. He was killed in order to end his sufferings. Yesterday morning twelve of the prisoners were taken before Judge Smith at the Fordham Police Court. Their counsel waived an examination and pleaded not guilty for his clients. Warrants were issued for several other notorious cock and dog fighters who are known to have been present on the occasion.

THE MYSTERIOUS LACE ROBBERY.

At the Police trials yesterday Patrolmen Sullivan, McGuin, Watson, and Johnson, of the Fifteenth Precinct, were arraigned before President Smith charged with neglect of duty in failing to prevent or discover the burglary which occurred last week at the lace store of Richard Brown, at Broadway and Twelfth street. It will be remembered that the burglars entered the barber's shop of Lorenzo Thomaselli, in the basement of the building, and cut through the ceiling into the store above, and succeeded in making their escape with about three thousand dollars worth of laces. They left so hurriedly that they abandoned $2,000 worth of goods in the barber's shop, yet they locked the door of the basement behind them. The officers who were on duty on Twelfth street, between the time the barber's shop was closed on Sunday afternoon, 23d ult., and the discovery of the burglary on Monday morning, all testified that they examined the door of the basement every time they passed it while on patrol, but did not notice anything wrong about the place. The case was referred to the board.

CHARLES BELLOWS & CO.'S AFFAIRS.

A meeting of the creditors of Charles Bellows & Co., liquor importers, No. 41 Beaver street, was held yesterday afternoon at No. 125 Pearl street, Col. Loeser presiding. Mr. Bellows said that ten days ago his present position was unexpected, but on balancing his books for the year he found that it would no longer be prudent to continue business, and he was there to surrender all he had to his creditors, including his personal estate. Their liabilities, he said, were $101,890 98, of which $7,941 05 were due to creditors abroad. The assets consisted of merchandise on hand, amounting to $28,161 04, and other good assets to $24,051 92, making the total assets $52,212 96. The firm had lost, he said, during the last three years $40,234 70. In reply to a creditor Mr. Bellows said he thought he could pay fifty cents on the dollar, but many of the creditors thought he could not do so. After a brief discussion Messrs. Beecher, Crooks, and Souvere were appointed a committee to examine Mr. Bellows' affairs and report at a future meeting.

IMPROVEMENTS ON STATEN ISLAND.

The village of Edgewater is undergoing extensive improvements, and the engineer and surveyor, Mr. J. M. Merrick, is making plans for others. The nucleus around which these improvements are being made is the large sewer which is now in course of construction on Canal street in Middletown. It is to be extended through that street to Broad, and through Broad to Gordon. This is the first attempt at a perfect system of drainage ever made on Staten Island. This sewer will confine a creek that has run through the principal street laden with the refuse from several breweries, the contents of the drains from the houses on both sides of the way, and much other malarious matter. Among the improvements contemplated is the tapping of Silver Lake, a beautiful sheet of water situated upon one of the highest hills, for the purpose of supplying the town with a pure, plentiful body of drinking water.

THE SEAMEN'S RETREAT.

The annual report of the Seamen's Retreat states that during the year 1875 there have been 752 persons cared for within its walls. It also states that past Legislatures have appropriated, from funds expressly put aside for the Retreat, over seven hundred thousand dollars; that now there are none for them to draw upon, and consequently they are experiencing financial embarrassments. They expect, however, to dispose of the water front on the bay to some New-York capitalists, and if they are successful in doing this all their troubles will be removed. There is a movement on foot among the politicians to move the county seat to Middletown and occupy a portion of the buildings comprising the Seamen's Retreat, but nothing definite has been done as yet.

MEETING OF THE MUSIC TRADE.

At the last meeting of the Piano, Organ, and Musical Trade Association at Steinway Hall, sixty-seven of the leading members of the various trades interested being present, the constitution and bylaws were adopted, and the following persons were chosen officers for the year ending May 10, 1877: President, J. P. Hale; Vice Presidents, Frederick Hazleton, Napoleon J. Haines; Secretary, Albert Weber; Directors, William A. Pond, of William A. Pond & Co.; Lowell Mason, of Mason, Hamlin & Co.; I. M. Pelton, of Peloubet, Pelton & Co.; C. A. Zoebish, of Zoebish & Co., and S. T. Gordon, of S. T. Gordon & Sons.

THE CONCERT SALOON PROPRIETORS.

The adjourned meeting of variety theatre owners affected by that portion of the bill of 1862 which prohibits either the sale of liquor or the employment of waiter-girls in concert saloons and places of kindred resort, was held yesterday at Germania Assembly Rooms. A committee was appointed to raise the necessary funds to defray the expenses of counsel. Col. John R. Fellows, who has been intrusted with that office, started for Albany yesterday, for the purpose of arguing for the repeal of that portion of the bill, the enforcement of which would permanently injure his clients' interests.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Patrick Carmody, aged forty, of No. 333 West Seventeenth street, died suddenly last night.

The body of an unknown man about thirty-five years old was found drowned at Pier No. 34 North River yesterday.

The society known as the Board of Trade met yesterday and adopted memorials to Congress relating to the Currency and Postal laws.

The Pacific Mail inquiry was yesterday adjourned to the 10th inst., in order to enable some witnesses living at a distance from the City time to arrive here.

A mass-meeting of colored citizens will be held in Shiloh Presbyterian Church, at No. 140 Sixth avenue, this evening, to take action relative to the civil rights case now pending in the courts.

Orders were issued yesterday to all the Police Captains to make a report to the board of the work performed by the Police Surgeons, in their respective precincts, during the past six months.

The steam-ship China, which sailed yesterday for Europe, via Queenstown, took out a mail consisting of 27,573 letters and 40 bags of papers, and, beyond this local mail, 186 bags of mail matter from New-Zealand.

The annual ladies' meeting of the Baptist Social Union will take place this evening at Delmonico's. It is expected that Hon. George Bancroft, Postmaster James, and Prof. T. J. Backus, of Vassar College, and other prominent persons will be present.

A regular monthly meeting of the Fourth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at the head-quarters, No. 162 East Broadway, George W. Weed presiding. About twenty proposals for membership were referred to the Committee on Admission, and the standing committees for the ensuing year were appointed.

Coroner Croker held an inquest yesterday in the case of Michael Kiernan, of No. 697 Third avenue, killed by a Hudson River express train in Fourth avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, on Sunday last. The jury rendered a verdict censuring the railroad company for not having a flagman behind the train while backing down the track.

Allen Triefler, aged fifty-three, who claims to be a physician, and who has lodged at the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house for some nights past, was found suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys last night and sent to Bellevue Hospital. Triefler, who speaks several languages, is a graduate of the Gottingen University, and studied in l'Ecole du Medecin in Paris.

The supply of coal in the market being in excess of the demand, the railroad companies interested in its production have, it is understood, decided to bring no more coal into the market during the current month. A meeting of the various interests concerned will be held this afternoon at the office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, to take decisive action in the matter.

The Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade met yesterday, George W. Lane, the President, in the chair. A communication was received from the Produce Exchange asking if the board would join in an invitation to the National Board of Trade to hold their next annual session in this City, and pay a portion of the necessary expenses incident thereto. The communication was referred to the Executive Committee. The Special Committee on questions arising from insolvency recommended that in all cases of compromise of debts without security, a committee be appointed by the creditors, who shall have a power of supervision and advice in the affairs of the debtors. This report was also referred to the Executive Committee.

BROOKLYN.

Registrar Whitney reports the amount collected for taxes during the week ending Jan. 29 at $79,930 50, and $234,953 41 for the month of January.

The Republican General Committee has requested the Legislature to pass Mayor Schroeder's amendments to the charter, and asks the Governor to sign them.

A thief forced open the rear basement door of Samuel Davis' residence, No. 172½ Lee avenue, during the absence of the family yesterday afternoon, and stole a gold watch and chain and silverware valued at over $60.

William Arbesser got into an altercation yesterday afternoon with his wife, Annie, at their residence, No. 182 Hopkins street, in the course of which he attacked her with a tin wash basin, knocking her down and inflicting severe wounds on her head and face. He was locked up in the Sixth sub-Precinct Station-house.

A resolution has been passed by the Board of Education to the effect that when a lady teacher gets married she must resign her position. The board has instructed a committee to report on Tuesday next as to the advisability of carrying out Mayor Shroeder's suggestions with regard to teaching the German language in the public schools.

Mr. Valentine Stickler, aged fifty years, residing on Butler avenue, between Baltic street and Broadway, was called out of the house at a late hour on Tuesday night, to go for a physician for some member of his family who had been taken ill. He hastened to the office of Dr. Wemmel, a few blocks distant, and after notifying him to come quickly, started to go home. When he arrived at Atlantic avenue he dropped dead on the side walk, and his body was carried home by the Police officers.

LONG ISLAND.

A girl about six years old, the daughter of Mrs. Genet, the housekeeper at Garry Eldert's Hotel, on Rockaway Beach, was playing in the gravel near the house, about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, when she was accosted by a male tramp, who, after talking with her a few moments, suddenly picked her up and attempted to carry her off. The child, however, screamed lustily, and after carrying her about a quarter of a mile, seeing that he was pursued, he dropped her and ran. A party of men followed him, but did not succeed in overtaking him.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Coast Wrecking Company are building a new pier at Middletown to accommodate their increasing business.

The Democrats will make their nomination for town and county officers to-night. The Republicans have nominated only two out of the five tickets. The election takes place on Tuesday next.

The water in the Kill-von-kull was lower yesterday than at any time during the Winter, and the boats on the North Shore Line experienced some difficulty in getting away from their landings.

Revival meetings are numerous at Tottenville, and the church people are actively engaged in the political campaign for town and county officers. They are making a fight on the temperance question, and are working hard to obtain a regular nomination for their candidate.

The tax-payers of Middletown have organized a Protective Union, and will soon apply for a charter. The object of the association is to guard the interest of all tax-payers. The books of the different officials will be examined, and, if necessary, the association will employ counsel to prosecute delinquents and defend their interests.

A schooner anchored off New-Brighton, in the "Kills," was blown ashore on the Staten Island shore near the Chemical Works. The high wind and rough sea caused the anchor chains to break, and before assistance could be reached, she drifted on the beach. The vessel will probably be towed off with comparatively little damage.

Many of the most influential citizens of Castleton have signed a letter asking Mr. Eugene Du Bois to accept the nomination for Excise Commissioner, as they believe he will reduce the liquor traffic in that place by limiting the number of licenses. Mr. Du Bois, in reply, says that he will cheerfully offer himself as a candidate, trusting to the hearty support which the signers promise.

The course of District Attorney Croak in not calling the case of Belshazzar Hilderbrand, charged with arson, is severely commented upon by many citizens of Richmond County. Hilderbrand's bonds of $5,000, fixed by the Supreme Court, were reduced by Judge Metcalf to $1,000. He obtained bail, and shortly after his release disappeared. The court has had two sittings since the culprit's disappearance, and his bondsmen have not yet been asked to produce him.

NEW-JERSEY.

Anton Weber who is accused of stealing 2,000 pounds of tobacco in Cincinnati, and shipping it to Newark, was arrested in Plainfield Tuesday night, and the tobacco recovered. He was sent to Cincinnati yesterday in charge of an officer.

The Hudson County Board of Health and Vital Statistics reports 4,005 deaths, 4,032 births, and 916 marriages during the year 1875. Of the deaths, 2,683 were in Jersey City, 703 in Hoboken, and the remainder in the other parts of the county.

The Erie Railway Company yesterday suspended Henry Sweet, Superintendent of the Weehawken Oil Docks, he having been accused of embezzling small sums of money, amounting in all to about $12,000. His account will be examined to-day.

Thomas Scanlon, a resident of Jersey City, was committed to the Hudson County Jail yesterday morning to answer a charge of atrocious assault and battery upon his wife. Mrs. Scanlon alleges that her husband seized her by the hair and dragged her around the room several times, and that he beat and kicked her in a brutal manner.

The Union Hill Board of Council last evening adopted a resolution requesting their representatives in the State Assembly and Senate to prevent the passage of the bill providing for the appointment of Commissioners with power to appoint School Trustees for the different towns and cities in the State.

Elijah Ryan, aged 10 years, while stealing a ride on a freight train at New Brunswick, yesterday, fell under a car and had both feet cut off. It is feared that his injuries will prove fatal.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Edward Downey, an Irishman, about forty-five years of age, a resident of Westchester, was discovered yesterday morning dead in a ditch in Union avenue, at that place. The afternoon previous he had visited Withers' Hotel, only a few yards from the spot where his body was found, so badly intoxicated that the proprietor refused to sell him any liquor. It is supposed that while in this condition he fell into the ditch and was suffocated, as his face was in the water.

A CLOTHING STORE ROBBED.

Capt. Mount, of the Nineteenth Precinct was informed yesterday morning that during Monday night or early on Tuesday morning, the clothing store of Hirsch Meyers at No. 744 Third avenue was entered by burglars and nearly all the stock in trade, consisting of cloths and made-up clothing was carried off. Capt. Mount made an investigation and found that the burglars had entered the hallway adjoining the store, which is generally left open all night, and broke in the side door leading from the hallway into the store. The thieves removed the goods through this door into the hallway, and thence into the street. Mr. Meyers, the proprietor of the store, claims that the value of the goods carried off by the burglars amounts to $1,260.

WINE AND SPIRIT TRADERS' SOCIETY.

The Council of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society met yesterday afternoon, Col. Loeser, the President, in the chair. A circular letter addressed to the trade, drafted by the special committee appointed for the purpose of suggesting to Congress amendments to the existing Internal Revenue laws, as far as they relate to the taxing of distilled spirits, and explanatory of such amendments, was read and accepted. The question of recommending to Congress the reduction of duty on imported spirits to $1 per gallon, was referred to the Legislative Committee. The meeting then adjourned.

GRAIN ELEVATING CHARGES.

The Committee on Grain of the Produce Exchange, at their meeting yesterday, rendered a decision in the case of Hughes, Hickox & Co. against Marsh, White & Co. The plaintiffs refused to pay the defendants three fourths of a cent per bushel for weighing and elevating charges on 2,800 bushels new mixed corn, which charge was made by the defendants in accordance with the new rule adopted by the jobbing elevators. The committee decided that as nothing was said about special rates of elevation and weighing until after the conclusion of the trade, the buyer must take the grain at the customary rates of weighing and elevation, which are half a cent a bushel each.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 2.—Spirits Turpentine lower at 33c. Resin firm; Strained, $1 52½. Tar steady at $1 50.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.—Promptly, radically, and permanently cured, by *Winchester's Hypophosphite of Lime and Soda*. Established 18 years. $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, No. 36 John st., New-York. *Sold by Druggists.—Advertisement.*

A MOST USEFUL INVENTION

Is Dailey's Magical Pain Extractor. It is an unfailing relief for pain, and is the only specific known for Piles, Corns, and all Skin Diseases. 25 cents per box.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship China, for Liverpool.—J. S. Black, J. H. Buckley, E. W. Davis, Mrs. Edmund Davis, Miss Davis and maid servant, R. R. Dean, James Dods, T. B. Forwood, Jr., Arthur T. Frith, J. G. Gibson, Richard H. Hamilton, Miss Emelia Holland, Mrs. Emily Holland, Lieut. P. G. Kerans, Second W. I. Regiment and wife, Miss K. Miles, Nathaniel Page, James Perry, Mr. and Mrs. H. Rothschild, Kingsland Sutton, E. Corbauld Warren.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Egypt, from Liverpool.—C. Trask, G. Luckhurst, W. Muller, M. B. Colton, G. L. Ashworth, J. W. Bell, A. Abrahams, Hon. J. R. Benson, C. T. Cayley, J. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hayworth, Dr. and Mrs. Shaw and two children, Miss M. Stevens, Mrs. Tribon, Mrs. J. D. Lawrence, Miss C. Cross, Mrs. Elmer and child, Henry Cadeth, J. McKay, R. Bury, Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins and two children, Mr. and Mrs. L. Feuillard and two children.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:07 | Sun sets.....5:20 | Moon sets...1:06
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.12:52 | Gov. Island...1:41 | Hell Gate...3:03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; Fanita, Hun, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand; Maas, (Dutch,) Chevalier, Rotterdam, Holland, Funch, Edye & Co.; Atlas, (Br.,) Low, Port au Prince, Savanilla and Colon, Pim, Forwood & Co.

Barks Patent, Morgensen, Cork, Ireland, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Thos. Pope, Fossett, Sierra Leone, West Africa, Yates & Porterfield; Pasquale Agelio, (Ital.,) Pinto, Palermo, Italy, A. P. Agresta; Edith Rose, Harding, Anjier, Java, for orders, Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Brigs Erwood, (Br.,) Jenkins, Bahia, Brazil, R. B. Borland; Daylight, Marks, Georgetown, Demarara, L. W. & P. Armstrong; Sportsman, Blanchard, Havana, Cuba, W. C. Adams.

Schrs. Mercury, (Br.,) Thomas, Alexandria, Egypt, L. L. Merchant & Co.; D. Robinson, Glover, Havana, Cuba, James W. Elwell & Co.; Phebe, Medero, Havana, Cuba, B. J. Newberg; A. D. Henderson, Henderson, Cardenas, Cuba, Parsons & Loud.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool Jan. 19, and Queenstown 20th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Jan. 25, lat. 47, lon. 39 10, passed an Inman steamer bound E.; 31st, lat. 40 30, lon. 64 10, passed a steamer bound E. The E. arr. off Sandy Hook at 8 o'clock P. M., Feb. 1, but having no pilot, turned ship's head to eastward to wait for daylight; she brings 33 cabin, 58 steerage passengers.

Steam-ship Gulf Stream, Morton, Port au Prince Jan. 21, Aux Cayes 25th, and Baracoa 26th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. Had very heavy weather S. of Hatteras. Jan. 27, lat. 23 42, lon. 74 25, spoke brig Sea Bird, (Br.,) from St. Jago for New-York; left at Port au Prince steam-ship Andes, hence, arr. Jan. 19; brigs St. Elmo and S. Ingenso disch'g; schr. Chromo from Boston, arr. Jan. 18; left at Aux Cayes, brig Angelia, hence, arr. Jan. 26, schr. Lena Breed from Jacksonville, do.; Steam-ship Claribel, for Jacmel, sld. Jan 22.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Jan. 29, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston Jan. 30, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Bark Antonio, (Ital.,) Granata, Catania 60 ds., with sulphur, &c., to order; passed Gibraltar Dec. 24.

Schr. May Morn, Phinney, Savannah 8 ds., with lumber to Russell.

WIND—Sunset, a gale, W; clear.

SAILED—Steam-ships China and City of Antwerp for Liverpool.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CAIBARIEN, Jan. 27.—Arr. schrs. Rubina, (Br.,) Secord, from St. John, N. B.; Wyoming, Foss, from Hayti.

Jan. 29.—Arr. schr. Express, (Br.,) Willingale, from Porto Rico.

CARDENAS, Jan. 29.—Sld. brig Lulu, (Br.,) Givan, for N. of Hatteras.

CIENFUEGOS, Jan. 29.—Arr. brig Carrie Bertha, (Br.,) Hall, from Aspinwall.

Jan. 31.—Arr. schr. Georgia, Fields, from Falmouth, Jam.

Jan. 29.—Sld. brigs Octacilius, (Br.,) Douse, for Boston; Spanish Main, (Br.,) McCulloch, for Halifax; Clarabelle, Tracy, for New-York; schr. Annie May, (Br.,) Hopkins, for Halifax.

GLASGOW, Feb. 1.—Arr. ship Aboona, (Br.,) Grossart, from Boston.

HALIFAX, Feb. 1.—Arr. brig Kenneth, (Br.,) Dugan, from Porto Rico.

Sld. steamer Bermuda, (Br.,) Cleaver, for Portland.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2.—Arr. ship Puritan, Doane, from Savannah.

ST. JAGO, Feb. 1.—Arr. prior bark Morning Star, (Br.,) Sisson, from New-York.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb 2.—Sld. Herald, Bounding Billow, Virgo, Capt. Mancich, Borneo, Julia Hevn, A. McCallum, Emerald Isle, Mohawk, Navasota, Hypatnia, Hjemmet, Henry Edward, Olaf, and Calliope.

Arr. out on the 28th ult., Guiseppe d'Abunda.

Arr. out on the 31st ult., Immanuel, La Bella, Atalanta, Athena, and Amelia.

Arr. out on the 1st inst., Frigga, off Dover, Bruennow, the latter at Falmouth, Aboona, Maud, Austriana, and Airlee.

The steamer France, Capt. Alltree, of the National Line, from New-York Jan. 21, for London, arr. off the Lizard at 6 o'clock this morning.

BRISTOL, Feb. 2.—The steam-ship Somerset, Capt. Western, sld. to-day for New-York.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 2.—The American steam-ship Indiana, Capt. Clark, from Philadelphia Jan. 22, for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 11 A. M. yesterday.

MOVILLE, Feb. 2.—The Allan Line steam-ship Prussian, Capt. Ritchie, from Portland, Me., Jan. 22, for Liverpool, arr. at this port to-day.

The Anchor Line steam-ship Victoria, Capt. Hedderwick, from New-York Jan. 22, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

STARR & MARCUS,

NO. 22 JOHN ST., (UP STAIRS.)

Diamonds and Precious Stones,

Of the finest grade, in single stones and closely-matched

Jewels,

Of unique and highly artistic design.

Stone Cameos.

An unequaled collection, comprising copies of the best known and most admired pictures in the Louvre, the Dresden, and other Galleries.

Solid Silver Ware,

Of the newest, most refined, and attractive styles, for family use and presentation, manufactured under our exclusive control, and not to be found elsewhere.

Bronzes, Clocks, and Mantel Ornaments.

Extensive display of the best works, specially selected to meet the requirements of the purest taste, for Household Decoration.

BROOKLYN LIFE

IN ACCOUNT WITH ITS POLICY HOLDERS.

Dr. *Balance Sheet, December 31, 1875.* Cr.

LIABILITIES.

To Reserve, being the present Cash value of all the policy liabilities of the Company	$2,151,809 00
" Losses reported but not yet due	34,680 00
" All other liabilities	4,900 00
" Surplus as to Policy-Holders	*278,903 27
	$2,470,292 27

ASSETS.

By Loans on Bond and Mortgage, (secured mostly by City property, valued at more than double the amount of loans)		$1,188,150 02
" Real Estate		14,000 00
" Call Loans, (secured by United States and other Stocks)		15,200 00
" U. S. Bonds, Brooklyn City and Kings County Bonds and State Stocks		561,890 00
" Cash in Trust Company and Bank	$84,851 67	
" Cash on hand	11,612 52	96,464 19
" Cash Quarter and Semi-Annual Premiums deferred	$57,086 33	
(Less marginal expense of collecting)	12,267 26	44,819 07
" Premium Loans made on Policies in force		449,714 00
" Premiums unpaid and in course of transmission	$22,515 54	
(Less marginal expense of collecting)	4,503 11	18,012 43
" Interest accrued but not due		60,960 61
" Ledger Balances (Agents')		21,081 95
Gross Assets		†$2,470,292 27

*From this amount a dividend will be paid to the holders of participating policies. This surplus for 1876 exceeds the surplus of last year in the sum of $63,000.

†This is an increase of Gross Assets over last year in the sum of $200,000.

The BROOKLYN LIFE is the only Company which Indorses upon its Policies at issue a definite amount of Guaranteed Surrender-Value.

OFFICERS.
President, CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK.
Vice President, WILLIAM H. WALLACE.
Secretary, WILLIAM M. COLE.

CONSULTING ACTUARY,
D. Parks Fackler.
CASHIER,
William Dutcher.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR,
Daniel Ayres, M.D., LL. D.
COUNSEL,
Augustus Ford.

Offices, Nos. 320 and 322 BROADWAY, corner of Pearl St., New-York.

MARINE DISASTERS.

CADIZ, Feb. 1.—The F. Osborne (probably brig F. H. Odiorne, which sld. previous to Jan. 26 for Gloucester, Mass.,) has returned here, owing to a stress of weather, with the loss of her mainmast and some sails.

LEWES, Del., Feb. 2.—Schr. Ida Grant, lumber-laden and bound for New-York, dismasted and full of water, is ashore on Cape Henlopen.

Schr. Martha S. Granger, with loss of main boom, wheel, and anchors, is ashore on Cape Henlopen.

Schr. Ella Pressey, from New-Castle, Del., for New-York, with grain, is ashore on Cape Henlopen.

Schr. Curtis W. Wright lost her boats, and her crew abandoned her and went on board the schr. Vicksburg, which went ashore on Cape Henlopen.

Schr. Henry D. May, from Philadelphia, bound S., is ashore on Cape Henlopen.

The crews of the above vessels are all safe.

NEW LONDON, Feb. 2.—Schr. Bill Baxter, (of Corning, N. S.,) from Turks Island for Boston, which has been ashore at Shinnecock, Long Island, got off night of 1st inst., and arrived here to-day in charge of wreckers.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 1.—The steamer Wimbledon, in attempting to cross the bar last night, came into collision with the ship Success, then aground on the bar, injuring the ship so badly that she is now being towed to the City for repairs.

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